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ABSTRACT

This document contains reproducible maps, charts and graphs of Latin America for use by teachers and students. The maps are divided into five categories (1) the land; (2) peoples, countries, cities, and governments; (3) the national economies, product, trade, agriculture, and resources; (4) energy, education, employment, illicit drugs, consumer prices, social indicators, and external debt and balance of payments summary; and (5) individual country maps. (KM)

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HOW MANY COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA? THE RATIONALE FOR SAYING 20

The following has been excerpted with permission from the Preface to Statistical Abstract of Latin America (SALA), Volume 28. P. x. James W. Wilkie, editor, Enrique C. Ochoa and David E. Lorey, co-editors. UCLA Latin American Center Publications. University of California. Los Angeles. 1990.

The concept of Latin America used in SALA utilizes the standard definition involving 20 countries. This standard definition is used for two reasons. First, Latin America's own self-identification of the 20 countries is critical, as discussed below. Second, data are not consistently available for the various other definitions of Latin America, some of which include units (such as Martinique and French Guiana) that are not independent bodies but rather colonies of Europe, legally as well as in economic and financial flows. Although SALA focuses on the standard list of 20 countries of Latin America, at times comparative data are given for bodies considered part of the region when it is defined in extended terms, that is, as Extended Latin America (ELA).

The 20 countries of Latin America (coded A through T) are presented in table 1, which presents Latin America as perceived by itself. According to Latin America's self-identification, the region is traditionally united by core language, religion, culture, bureaucratic outlook, and timing of the post-independence experience based upon nineteenth-century liberalism and free trade. Haiti is included not because of its Latin-based French language but because of its interaction with the Dominican Republic (which it ruled between 1822 and 1844), and its historic identification with Latin American affairs. Former non-spanish colonies of the Caribbean and South America are excluded because they have had little or no interaction in dialogue and events in Latin America. Puerto Rico is excluded from Latin American, of course, because it has never been independent, belonging until 1898 to Spain and subsequently to the United States.

Problems in the definition of Latin America have come from several directions. After 1910 the 20 traditional Latin American republics (plus the United States) made up the Pan American Union, known since 1948 as the Organization of American States (OAS). Cuba was expelled from the OAS in 1962, reducing the number of Latin American members to 19. In 1967 the former English colonies of Barbados and Trinidad-Tobago joined the OAS as did Jamaica in 1969; and thus, in the minds of those who equate the Latin American region with the OAS, the number of countries south of the U.S. border rose to 22. Canada joined the OAS in 1990, further complicating the relationship of the OAS and nontraditionally defined Latin America. Statistical publications of the OAS in the 1970s began to compare total figures for the 22 countries with data for the United States, with the total reaching 31 in the 1980s. Additional problems of definition come from some geographically minded observers who have sought to delimit the world neatly into physical regions regardless of cultural ties and other historical patterns. For those observers "Latin America" includes all of the islands of the Caribbean and the three South American mainland Guianas even though they are oriented toward Europe.

Table 1
The 20 Countries of Latin America

A. Argentina	K. Guatemala
B. Bolivia	L. Haiti
C. Brazil	M. Honduras
D. Chile	N. Mexico
E. Colombia	O. Nicaragua
F. Costa Rica	P. Panama
G. Cuba	Q. Paraguay
H. Dominican Republic	R. Peru
I. Ecuador	S. Uruguay
J. El Salvador	T. Venezuela

Also: LATIN AMERICA -- the expression first came into use in France just before 1860 -- refers to the eighteen Spanish-speaking republics of the western hemisphere, together with Portugese-speaking Brazil (which is by far the largest Latin American country) and French-speaking Haiti.

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Latin America and the Caribbean. 1985. P.9.

LATIN AMERICA TODAY will therefore treat Latin America as consisting of the 20 countries identified above. But occasionally, data will also be supplied for neighboring countries in the area.

A BACKGROUND

How Columbus Remade the World

The following article is by William H. McNeill. Mr. McNeill is the Milliken Distinguished Service Professor of History at the University of Chicago and the author of many books in world history, including The Rise of the West (University of Chicago Press, 1970), Plagues and People (Doubleday, 1977), and, most recently, The Great Frontier (Princeton University Press, 1983). This article is reprinted with permission from National Endowment for the Humanities. Humanities, Volume 6, Number 6, December 1985. Pages 3-7.

As everyone knows, Columbus discovered America; and as almost everyone also knows, he was not the first to do so. Norsemen had been there a few hundred years before him; and indirect evidence suggests that Polynesians and seafarers from Asia had visited America's other coast several centuries before the Norse reached what we call Newfoundland and New England. And still earlier—thousands of years earlier—the real discoverers of America were the people we call Indians. They pioneered human life in the New World, coming from Asia across what is now the Bering Straits at a time when the ice age made overland passage possible. They came as hunters and gatherers, but eventually they learned how to domesticate American plants—different from the crops of the Old World—and then built a series of civilizations on the basis of their own distinctive style of agriculture.

In 1992 we will celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of Columbus's voyage, and rightly so, for that voyage made the world a different place. But we ought not to celebrate the discovery of America in 1492—that had been done long before. What Columbus did was to change the world in which he lived and the world in which the American Indians lived by connecting the two in a way that has lasted for half a millennium.

Before Columbus's time, the globe was divided by barren ocean spaces into a large number of separate human, plant, and animal communities, each an island unto itself with only sporadic and accidental connections with anything outside. The largest of these ecological islands was what we call the Old World—Asia, Africa, and Europe, together with some offshore islands like Japan and Great Britain that were close enough to the mainland to be reached by easy voyages. Within the Old World four major and an indefinite number of offshoot civilizations had arisen, each differing from the others in ideas and institutions, but all at least loosely in touch with the surrounding variety of human and ecological systems. Interactions among so many different human societies provoked the constant flux which we call history; and because the range and scale of interaction in the Old World was greater than anywhere else, human knowledge, skills, and institutions, and the ecological systems within which human beings lived, had to be tougher there than was necessary in more isolated, less variegated human, plant, and animal communities.

The Americas were the next largest of the world's islands. The inhabitants of the New World had developed their civilizations to a level that resembled what Old World civilizations had been like about 1500 B.C., a full three thousand years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic. All the things that dwellers in the Old World island had learned in the time since Hammurabi, therefore, stood to their advantage in the new contacts that Columbus inaugurated; and the Indians were correspondingly disadvantaged. Even more important was the fact that Columbus and his men were accustomed to living in the presence of a range of Old World diseases, which were quite unknown among the Indians. Once these diseases crossed the ocean, they started to ravage the native peoples, who lacked inherited resistance and, to begin with, did not know how to treat the afflicted. The catastrophe that came to the civilizations of Mexico and Peru after Spaniards reached the mainland was largely due to the vulnerability of the local populations to disease. The total destruction of smaller communities in the Caribbean islands, where Europeans first established themselves, was due to the same lopsidedness in the early epidemiological exchanges between the Old World and the New.

Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of other islanded ecological systems existed when Columbus set sail. Australia was the third largest, but it lagged far behind the Americas in its level of development. Smaller isolated ecosystems abounded, especially in the Pacific, descending to the scale of a single atoll. Some lacked human inhabitants entirely; a few, like Easter Island, off the coast of Chile, had once been populated by humans and then abandoned. But in all these tiny ecological systems, with or without human beings, the native plants and animals were at a severe disadvantage when compelled to compete with imported forms of life, coming by sea from the more developed ecological system of the Old World. It took about three hundred years before every last one of them was explored and exposed to contacts with the rest of the world. But European navigation was such that what Columbus started in 1492 was carried forward by others unrelentingly, until the entire globe became a single interacting whole.

The unification of the globe inaugurated by Columbus, therefore, damaged and sometimes destroyed many local forms of life—human as well as nonhuman. No one planned

continued →

it that way. No one intended it to happen. But the different levels of ecological and cultural development in the separate world islands of preceding ages made such an upshot inevitable once communication and contact across the ocean barriers began.

It is important to recognize that Old World expansion, spearheaded by European seamen and settlers, was ecological as well as political. Germs, weeds, and pests, transported by accident, together with plants and animals brought in deliberately, invaded new lands and soon created sharp ecological crises for themselves and for the older life forms. Human societies likewise suffered sudden catastrophe, over and over again; and many small communities disappeared entirely. Indeed, the ecological vanguard of European expansion regularly prepared the way for, and often made possible, political conquest and settlement. The conquest of Mexico by Cortés depended on a devastating smallpox epidemic that broke out among the Aztecs, for example; and both the Pilgrim settlement in New England and Pizarro's conquest of Peru were preceded by similarly devastating epidemics, perhaps also of smallpox, that made resistance to the intruders ineffective or impossible.

This side of the story is relatively well known. The triumph of Old World life forms and of human immigrants coming from Europe and Africa is the substance of our national history after all; and although we like to emphasize the differences that arose between the Old World and the New, thanks to the frontier and to other unique developments on American soil, still no one really doubts that the United States derives the main lines of its cultural heritage and institutions from the Old World. The same is true of Canada and of Caribbean and Latin American countries, although the role of African and of American Indian heritages in some of those lands is far greater than in the United States.

The opposite flow of influences from the New World to the Old is less familiar, partly because it affected others more than it affected us and partly because the nations and peoples of the Old World, just like us, prefer to emphasize the things that make them different and separate from everyone else, and tend to take for granted what unites them to the rest of the world. But the anniversary of Columbus's voyages, and of the new pattern of world relationships that they inaugurated, offers us an occasion to recognize the influences of New World on Old and to think globally, for it was the global impact of those voyages that makes them worth celebrating in the first place.

Three kinds of consequences may be identified: 1) new ideas, 2) new resources, and 3) new models of political and social life, all of which flowed into the Old World from the New in the centuries after the Columbian exchange got under way.

Generally speaking, it took longer for American influences to penetrate Old World societies than it took for the pressure of the Old World to disrupt pre-Columbian society and ecology in the New; but that was due to the difference in complexity and toughness of the two ecological and cultural systems when they first encountered each other. Novelties from the Americas had, so to speak, to swim against the stream before they could penetrate an already highly developed cultural and ecological system and begin to make a real difference in the lands of the Old World. Hence it is not surprising that the major impact of America on Europe, Asia, and Africa was delayed until after the 1570s, although news of the discoveries, together with handsome windfalls of silver and gold, came back with the earliest conquistadors and titillated without transforming European outlooks. Other Old World peoples reacted more slowly, but by 1600, Asians and Africans as well as Europeans had begun to react to new things coming from America in ways that mattered for everyday life and that changed their experience of the world.

Let me begin with ideas. The intensified communication and regular contact across the oceans of the earth, which started with Columbus's voyaging, meant that more and more persons became more and more aware of the actual variety of human cultures. The American Indians and their way of life were a total surprise for their Old World discoverers. Nothing in the Bible or in classical writings prepared Europeans for what they found; and for that reason Columbus resisted to the day of his death admitting that he had not reached the "Indies," that is, islands and coastlands somewhere between India and China, whence came the precious spices that European merchants had imported through Moslem middlemen for centuries.

Europeans reacted to what explorers and early settlers had to tell them about the inhabitants of the New World with a mixture of opposites. A frisson of horror at stories of cannibalism and idolatry was matched almost from the beginning by a contrary image of the noble savage, immune from the corruptions of civilization. At first, the task seemed simple: to convert the heathen and save their souls by making them Christians; thereby, the inherent nobility of American Indians would be perfected and their evil habits corrected. In fact, early missionaries did win thousands of converts, and the readiness of the peoples of the New World to accept baptism confirmed the faith Europeans already had in the truth of their religion.

Yet after about 1650 a counter current manifested itself. The variety of

continued →

religions and ways of life that clearly existed and continued to exist in Asia and Africa as well as in America suggested to some that perhaps the Christian faith and the customs familiar in Europe were not uniquely and universally true, but were only one set of ideas and practices among others, none of which could claim to be really valid because they were not based on reason or any other genuinely universal foundation. But the light of reason, such thinkers hoped, might yet prevail, and we are accustomed to agree with them by calling their assault on Europe's established ideas and institutions "the Enlightenment."

Other developments within Europe fed into the Enlightenment, of course, but knowledge about the New World, and realization of how awkwardly it fitted into the biblical record, gave powerful impetus to the propagation of Enlightenment ideas. Thus, instead of reinforcing commitment to and confidence in their cultural heritage, as the first European encounter with American reality generally had done, by the eighteenth century an influential group of European thinkers began to question their inherited ideas, especially religious ideas; and they set out instead to construct a new set of enlightened beliefs and of institutions to match. Without the New World, the European Enlightenment could scarcely have occurred. It certainly would not have taken the path it actually did, particularly after the American Revolution provided an example of a people rationally and deliberately creating a government to suit themselves.

So much for the double-edged impact of the New World on the Old in the realm of ideas. New resources, originating in the New World, also had double-edged effects, inasmuch as Spain, the country that profited most immediately from the flood of silver that started to come from American mines in the 1570s, soon showed signs of a debilitating impoverishment. Disruptive inflation, resulting from the massive quantities of silver that started to arrive after 1570, certainly played a part in Spain's rise and fall, though historians still argue over why inflation was bad for Spain but somehow helped to stimulate the Dutch and English economies.

Silver exports from the New World went direct to China across the Pacific as well as to Spain, and tied that country into the world economy more tightly than ever before inasmuch as China's currency came to depend on supplies of American silver. Interruptions could and did induce serious crises, as happened, for instance, in the 1640s when the collapse of the Ming dynasty was accelerated, if not caused, by the government's inability to pay its troops because the whole exchange economy of the country had been paralyzed by shortages of silver.

The government of the Ottoman empire also suffered systematic enfeeblement when price inflation rendered its tax income inadequate. Similar difficulties afflicted all the other governments of Europe and the world, though some of them were able to increase their revenue to keep up with inflation. Regardless of whether governments prospered or went bankrupt, wherever coined money had become the principal medium of exchange, everyday life was affected, and often dislocated, by the sharp increase in world supplies of silver that resulted from the application of the best European mining techniques to the silver lodes of Bolivia and Mexico in the decades after 1570. Thus America impinged on millions of Asians and Europeans through their pocketbooks, even though, at the time, no one understood what was happening, or why.

Africans, too, began to feel the force of America's participation in the world at about the same time. The slave trade, which carried millions of Africans from their native villages to America, started in the 1560s but took more than a century to get into high gear, peaking only in the eighteenth century. Needless to say, the effect on African society was profound. In addition, two important newcomers from America, maize and peanuts, spread widely—partly, no doubt, as a by-product of the slave trade—and provided African farmers with a new and far more productive source of food than had been available to them before.

Without the new American food crops, and the larger population they could support, Africa could perhaps not have supplied so many slaves for American plantations, although, in truth, no one knows for sure how the interplay of new food supplies, new disease exposures, and an ever deeper penetration of the African interior by slave raiders affected population growth and decay. Cultural and social changes resulting from Africa's increasingly intimate involvement with the outside world that the slave trade brought to remote villages and millions of innocent victims were also enormous, but only imperfectly known because written records are few and not always reliable.

American food crops were important in the rest of the Old World as well. Potatoes in northern Europe and maize in Mediterranean lands could produce far more calories per acre than wheat or any other grain familiar before. In the course of the eighteenth century, this persuaded millions of European cultivators to begin raising the new crops, even though they required more labor for cultivation than did the older staples. Europe's modern population growth, which began in the second half of the eighteenth century, could not have taken place without this change. Indeed the industrial revolution could not have taken place in the way it did without the extra food

continued

that American crops made available to support the teeming millions of the new industrial towns.

In China, too, sweet potatoes and maize played a very important role in increasing food supplies and allowing the population to rise far above earlier ceilings. No industrial revolution ensued, but modern China took its shape, just as modern Europe and Africa did, only with massive reliance on American food crops. In India and the Middle East their importance was less, but even there such vegetables as tomatoes added a precious supplement to the vitamin intake. The same was also true in Europe.

To realize the impact of American crops on the rest of the world one need only think about what comes to our tables. Without maize-fed cattle and hogs, we would have no meat—or far less of it; and without maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tomatoes, and some kinds of beans and squashes—where would we be? This, indeed, remains by far the most enduring and important contribution the New World made to the peoples of the Old.

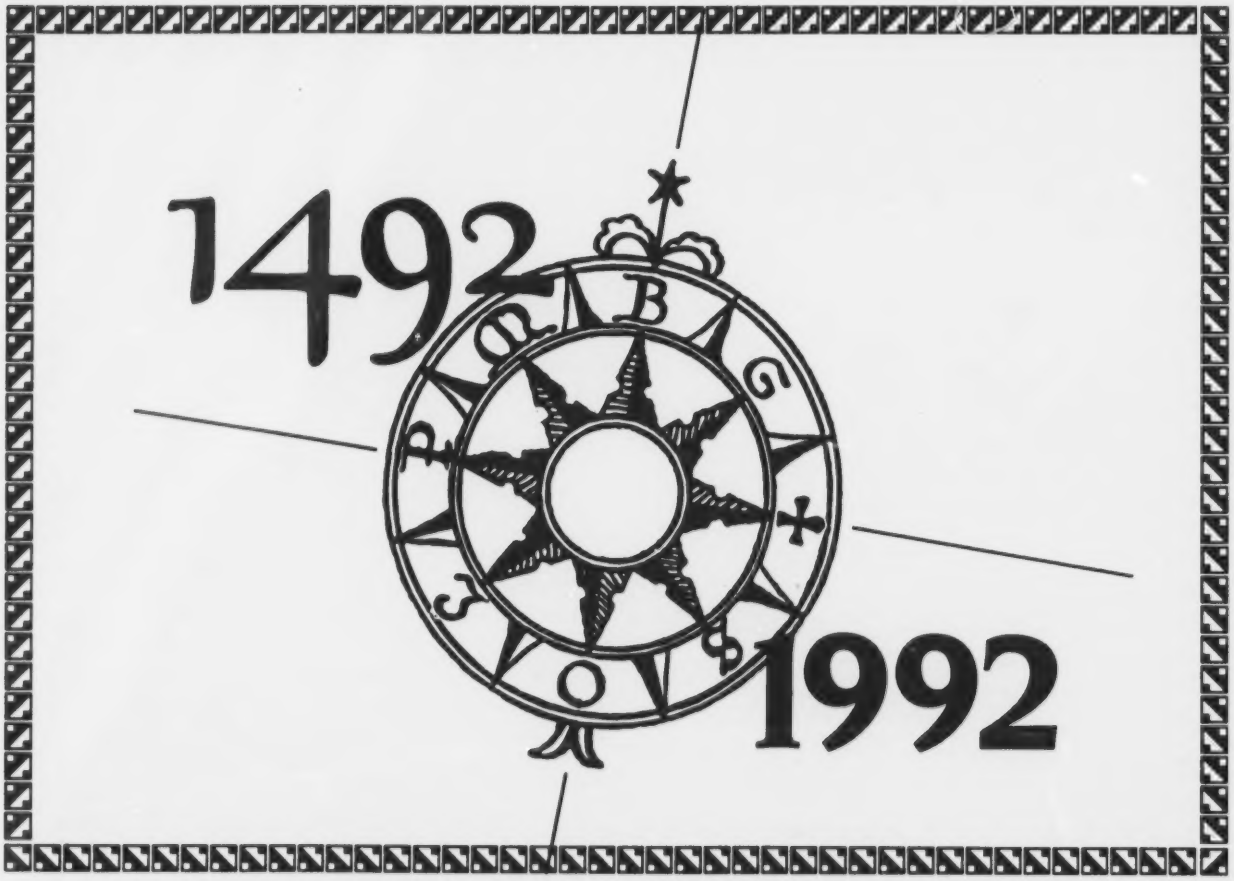
Finally, the Americas also provided the Old World with new models for social and political life. Frontier society presented the spectacle of polar extremes. Either social hierarchy was strenuously reinforced by dint of slavery and indentured labor, or the social pyramid familiar in the Old World dissolved into a rude frontier form of equality and freedom. The latter of these extremes was the influential one, for it appealed to restless human beings everywhere—and still does: Witness the world popularity of cowboys and Indians in movies and television programs.

By the eighteenth century, a more sophisticated version of American liberty was ready for export: the ideal enshrined in the U.S. Constitution. The document had an enormous impact, symbolized by the fact that the day on which the Constitution was formally put into effect was also the day on which the Estates General met in France and began the French Revolution. The French revolutionaries looked back to the Roman republic but looked also across the Atlantic for inspiration; and from their success and failure most of the political discourse and practice of the contemporary world descends.

In a second way, too, the Americas may begin to offer a social and political model for the Old World, one that is less often noticed. For from the time Europeans set foot in the Americas, they lived in a polyethnic society, where white and red and soon also black people found themselves side by side. Interracial relations were often harsh and brutal; but in time the American ideal of liberty and equality was extended to everyone, although often grudgingly and only partially. European nations, by contrast, were, or pretended to be, one people, living by themselves within their own boundaries. But since World War II, thousands of immigrants of alien racial and cultural background have arrived in Britain, France and Germany, and the intermingling of separate European nationalities in all the principal cities has begun to erode the older geographical segregation. Consequently, the difficulties and rewards of living in a polyethnic society, where people of different backgrounds meet and mingle, is being felt in western Europe more acutely today than ever before. The long standing polyethnicity of the United States and of other American countries may therefore become a model for Europeans in the twenty-first century in something like the same way that the American version of liberty and equality was a model in the eighteenth. It is still too soon to be sure.

Polyethnicity is not so new to most of Asia and Africa, where different peoples have intermingled for centuries. The combination of polyethnicity and equality—or the ideal of equality—is, however, as new in Asia and Africa as it is in western Europe, for the traditional relation between different peoples, living together, was for one to be subordinated to the other, confined to particular occupations, dignities, and ranks. Whether American models of how to get along across racial and cultural lines will have much effect in Asia and Africa remains to be seen. A possibility is there: no more.

Whatever lies ahead in the next five hundred years, one still can say for sure that Columbus's voyages triggered the modern world, by initiating interaction across the oceans as never before. That makes our world different from what preceded it. Columbus's voyages mark a turning point in history and in the world's ecological system that can never be undone—a turning point comparable only to the rise of civilization itself or to the inauguration of the industrial revolution with its wholesale use of inanimate power for human purposes. That is what we celebrate: the unification of the globe; the inauguration of worldwide interaction among humans, among animals and plants, and among every other form of life down to the smallest virus.



The Columbian Quincentenary

An Educational Opportunity

Nineteen ninety-two is the 500th anniversary of Columbus's first voyage to the Americas. The voyage of Columbus is a much too significant event in human history for the nation's schools and colleges to ignore or to treat romantically or trivially. The most fitting and enduring way in which educators can participate in commemorating the quincentenary is to examine seriously the available scholarship to enhance our knowledge about 1492 and, in turn, to enhance the knowledge of our students. Specifically, educators should

- help students comprehend the contemporary relevance of 1492, and
- provide students with basic, accurate knowledge about Columbus's voyages, their historical setting, and unfolding effects.

Sixty years after Columbus's first landfall in the Americas, Francisco Lopez de Gomara wrote: "The greatest event since the creation of the world (excluding the incarnation and death of Him who created it) is the discovery of the Indies." In the year the thirteen English colonies declared their independence from Britain, Adam Smith observed: "The discovery of America, and that of a passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, are the two greatest and most important events recorded in the history of mankind."

Although these two famous assessments of the significance of 1492 in human history may be overstatements, it is certainly true that the world as we know it would not have come to be were it not for the chain of events set in motion by European contact with the Americas.

The Contemporary Relevance of 1492

One of the most significant and visible features of the contemporary United States is its multiethnic and culturally pluralistic character. Scholars describe the United States as one of history's first universal or world nations—its people are a microcosm of humanity with biological, cultural, and social ties to all other parts of the earth. The origin of these critical features of our demographic and our civic life lies in the initial encounters and migrations of peoples and cultures of the Americas, Europe, and Africa.

Another significant feature of the United States is the fact that the nation and its citizens are an integral part of a global society created by forces that began to unfold in 1492. Geographically, the Eastern and Western Hemispheres were joined after millen-

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continued

nia of virtual isolation from one another. Economically, the growth of the modern global economy was substantially stimulated by the bullion trade linking Latin America, Europe, and Asia; the slave trade connecting Africa, Europe, and the Americas; and the fur trade joining North America, western Europe, and Russia. Politically, the contemporary worldwide international system was born in the extension of intra-European conflict into the Western Hemisphere, the establishment of European colonies in the Americas, and the accompanying intrusion of Europeans into the political affairs of Native Americans, and the Native Americans' influence on the political and military affairs of European states. Ecologically, the massive transcontinental exchange of plants, animals, microorganisms, and natural resources initiated by the Spanish and Portuguese voyages modified the global ecological system forever.

Basic Knowledge about the Historical Setting and Effects of Columbus's Voyages

Educators should ensure that good contemporary scholarship and reliable traditional sources be used in teaching students about Columbus's voyages, their historical settings, and unfolding effects. Scholarship highlights some important facets of history that are in danger of being disregarded, obscured, or ignored in the public hyperbole that is likely to surround the quincentenary. Particular attention should be given to the following:

1. Columbus did not discover a new world and, thus, initiate American history.

Neither did the Vikings nor did the seafaring Africans, Chinese, Pacific Islanders, or other people who may have preceded the Vikings. The land that Columbus encountered was not a new world. Rather, it was a world of peoples with rich and complex histories dating back at least fifteen thousand years or possibly earlier. On that fateful morning of October 12, 1492, Columbus did not discover a new world. He put, rather, as many historians have accurately observed, two old worlds into permanent contact.

2. The real America Columbus encountered in 1492 was a different place from the precontact America often portrayed in folklore, textbooks, and the mass media.

The America of 1492 was not a wilderness inhabited by primitive peoples whose history was fundamentally different from that of the peoples of the Eastern Hemisphere. Many of the same phenomena characterized, rather, the history of the peoples of both the Western and the Eastern Hemispheres, including: highly developed agricultural systems, centers of dense populations, complex civilizations, large-scale empires, extensive networks of long-distance trade and cultural diffusion, complex patterns of interstate conflict and cooperation, sophisticated systems of religious and scientific belief, extensive linguistic diversity, and regional variations in levels of societal complexity.

3. Africa was very much a part of the social, economic, and political system of the Eastern Hemisphere in 1492.

The Atlantic slave trade, which initially linked western Africa to Mediterranean Europe and the Atlantic islands, soon extended to the Americas. Until the end of the eighteenth century, the number of Africans who crossed the Atlantic to the Americas exceeded the number of Europeans. The labor, experiences, and cultures of the African-American people, throughout enslavement as well as after emancipation, have been significant in shaping the economic, political, and social history of the United States.

4. The encounters of Native Americans, Africans, and Europeans following 1492 are not stories of vigorous white actors confronting passive red and black spectators and victims.

Moreover, these were not internally homogeneous groups but represented a diversity of peoples with varied cultural traditions, economic structures, and political systems. All parties pursued their interests as they perceived them—sometimes independently of the interests of others, sometimes in collaboration with others, and sometimes in conflict with others. All borrowed from and influenced the others and, in turn, were influenced by them. The internal diversity of the Native Americans, the Africans, and the Europeans contributed to the development of modern American pluralistic culture and contemporary world civilization.

5. As a result of forces emanating from 1492, Native Americans suffered catastrophic mortality rates.

By far the greatest contributors to this devastation were diseases brought by the explorers and those who came after. The microorganisms associated with diseases such as smallpox, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, and influenza had not evolved in the Americas; hence, the indigenous peoples had no immunity to these diseases when the Europeans and Africans arrived. These diseases were crucial allies in the European conquest of the Native American. The ensuing wars between rival European nations that were played out in this hemisphere, the four centuries of Indian and European conflicts, as well as the now well-documented instances of genocidal and displacement policies of the colonial and postcolonial governments further contributed to the most extensive depopulation of a group of peoples in the history of humankind. Despite this traumatic history of destruction and deprivation, Native American peoples have endured and are experiencing a cultural resurgence as we observe the 500th anniversary of the encounter.

6. Columbus's voyages were not just a European phenomenon but, rather, were a facet of Europe's millennia-long history of interaction with Asia and Africa.

The "discovery" of America was an unintended outcome of Iberian Europe's search for an all-sea route to the "Indies"—a search stimulated in large part by the disruption of European-Asian trade routes occasioned by the collapse of the Mongol Empire. Technology critical to Columbus's voyages such as the compass, the sternpost rudder, gunpowder, and paper originated in China. The lateen sail, along with much of the geographical knowledge on which Columbus relied, originated with or was transmitted by the Arabs.

7. Although most examinations of the United States historical connections to the Eastern Hemisphere tend to focus on northwestern Europe, Spain and Portugal also had extensive effects on the Americas.

From the Columbian voyages through exploration, conquest, religious conversion, settlement, and the development of Latin American mestizo cultures, Spain and Portugal had a continuing influence on life in the American continents.

The Enduring Legacy of 1492

Certain events in human history change forever our conception of who we are and how we see the world. Such events not only change our maps of the world, they alter our mental landscapes as well. The event of five hundred years ago, when a small group of Europeans and, soon after, Africans, encountered Native Americans is of this magnitude. Educators contribute to the commemoration of the quincentenary in intellectually significant and educationally appropriate ways when they assist students in becoming knowledgeable about this event and about its critical role in shaping contemporary America as a universal nation within an interdependent world. ❖

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LATIN AMERICA AS SEEN FROM CUBA continued

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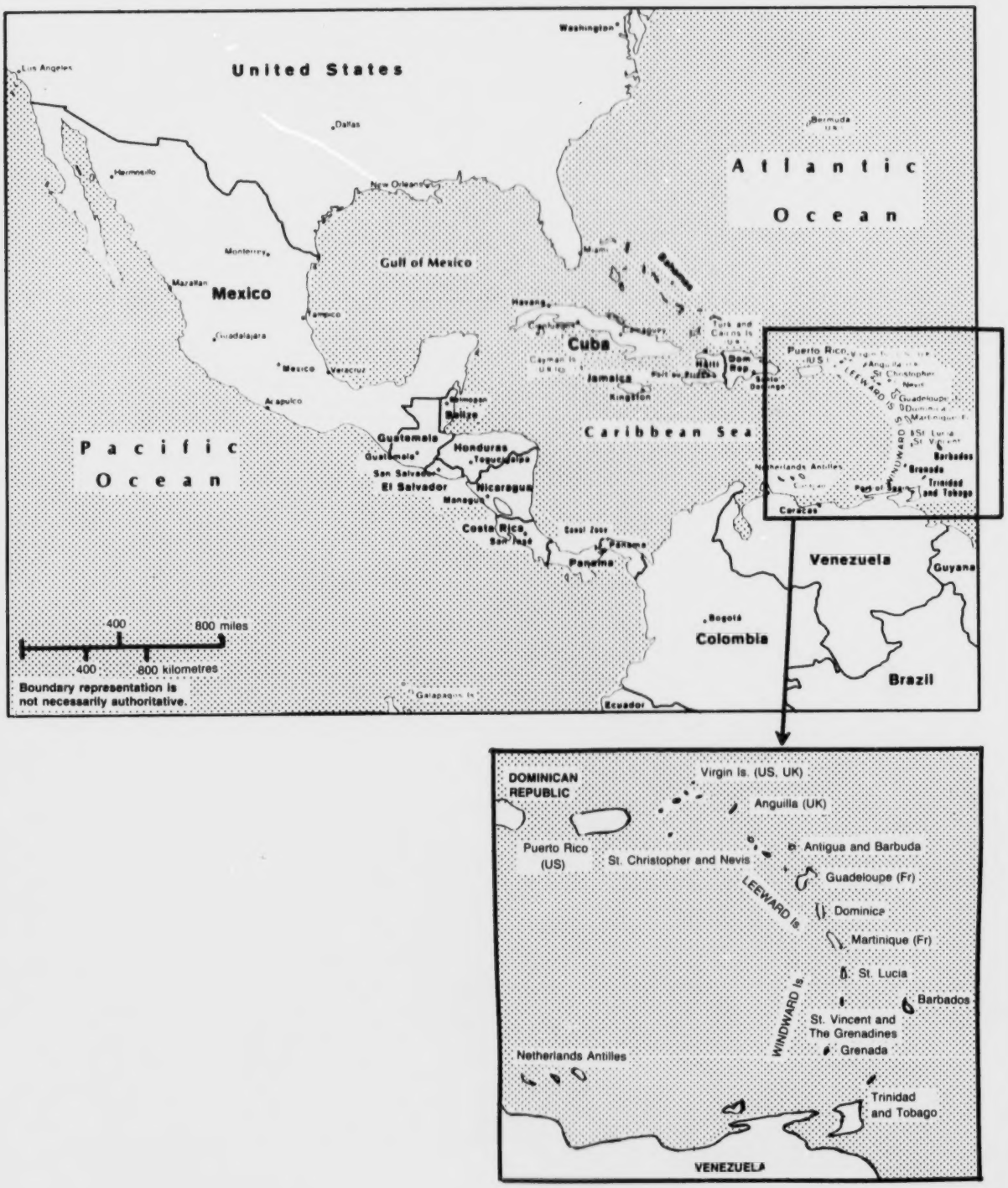
MIDDLE AMERICA I



Source: United States Central Intelligence Agency.

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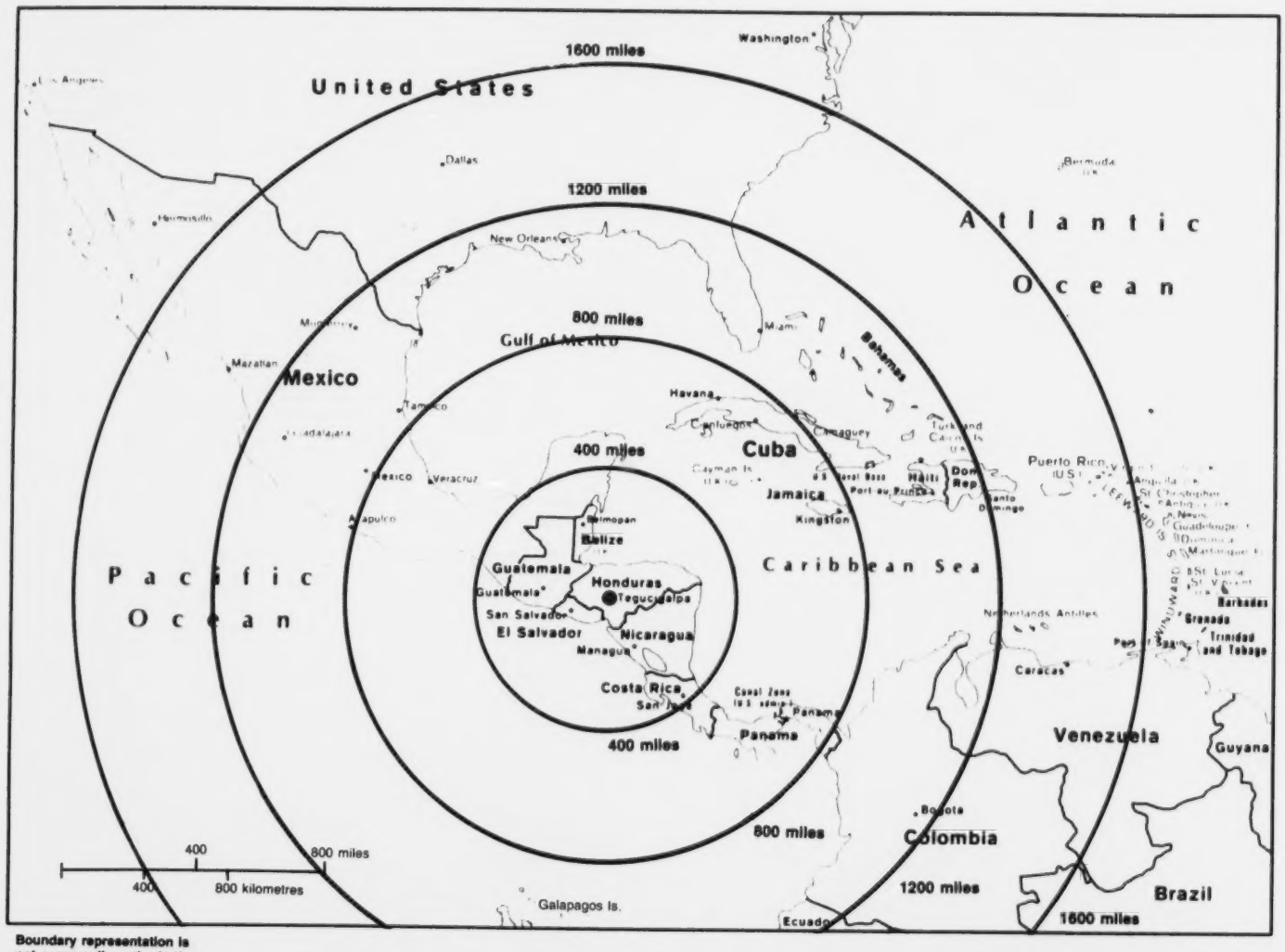
MIDDLE AMERICA II



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Source of Base Map: United States Central Intelligence Agency.

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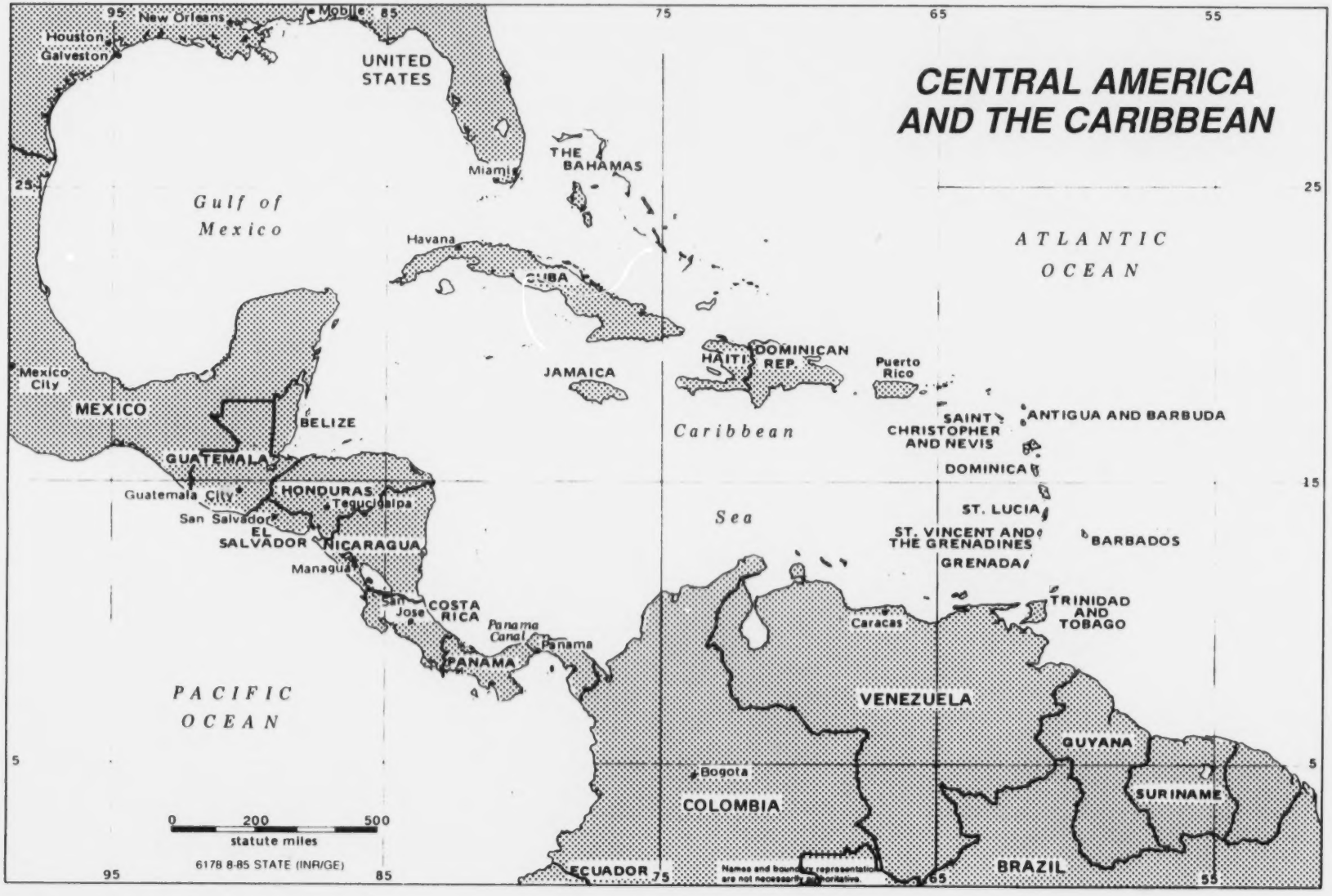

Source: U.S. Department of State.

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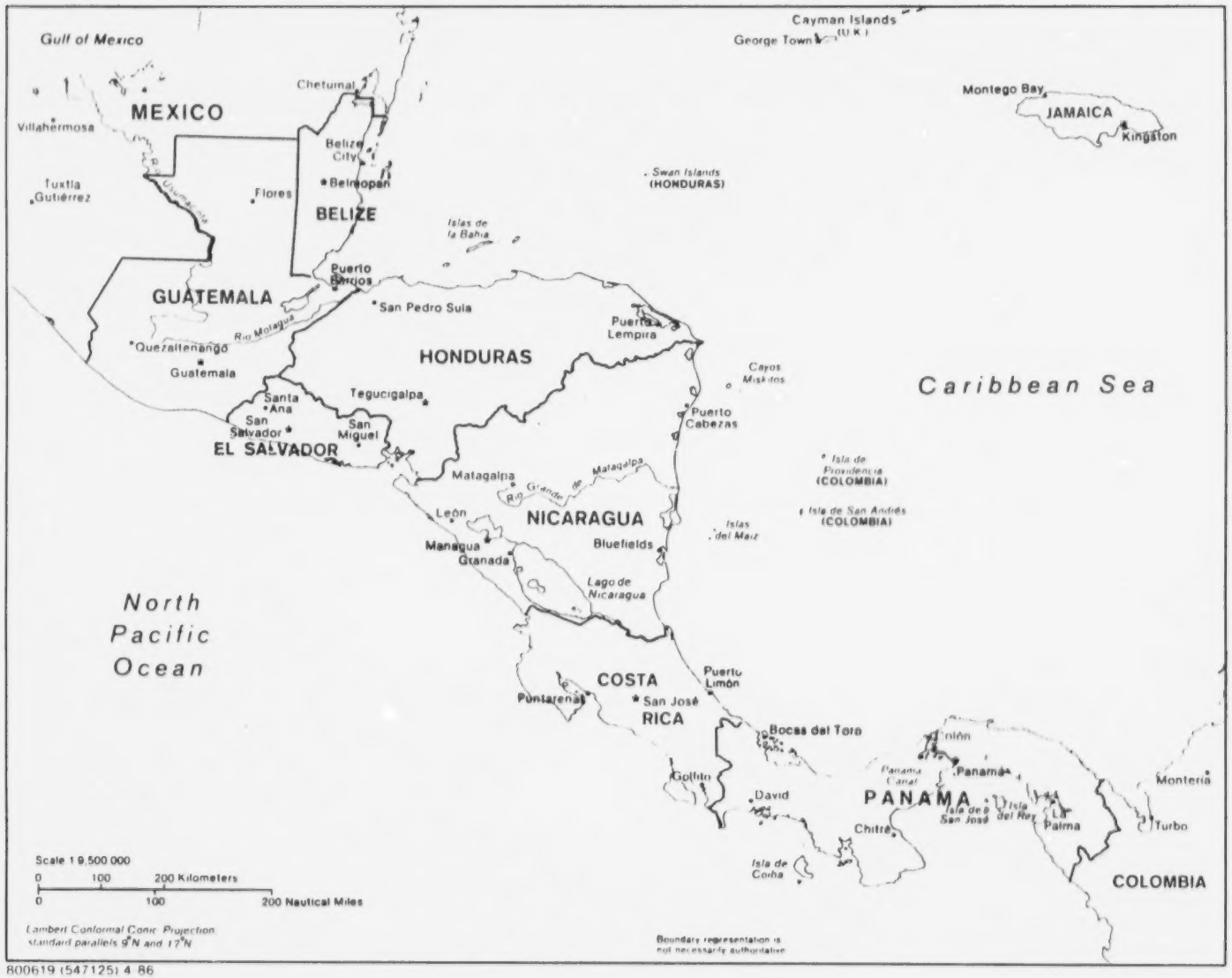
CENTRAL AMERICA



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Source: U.S. Department of State

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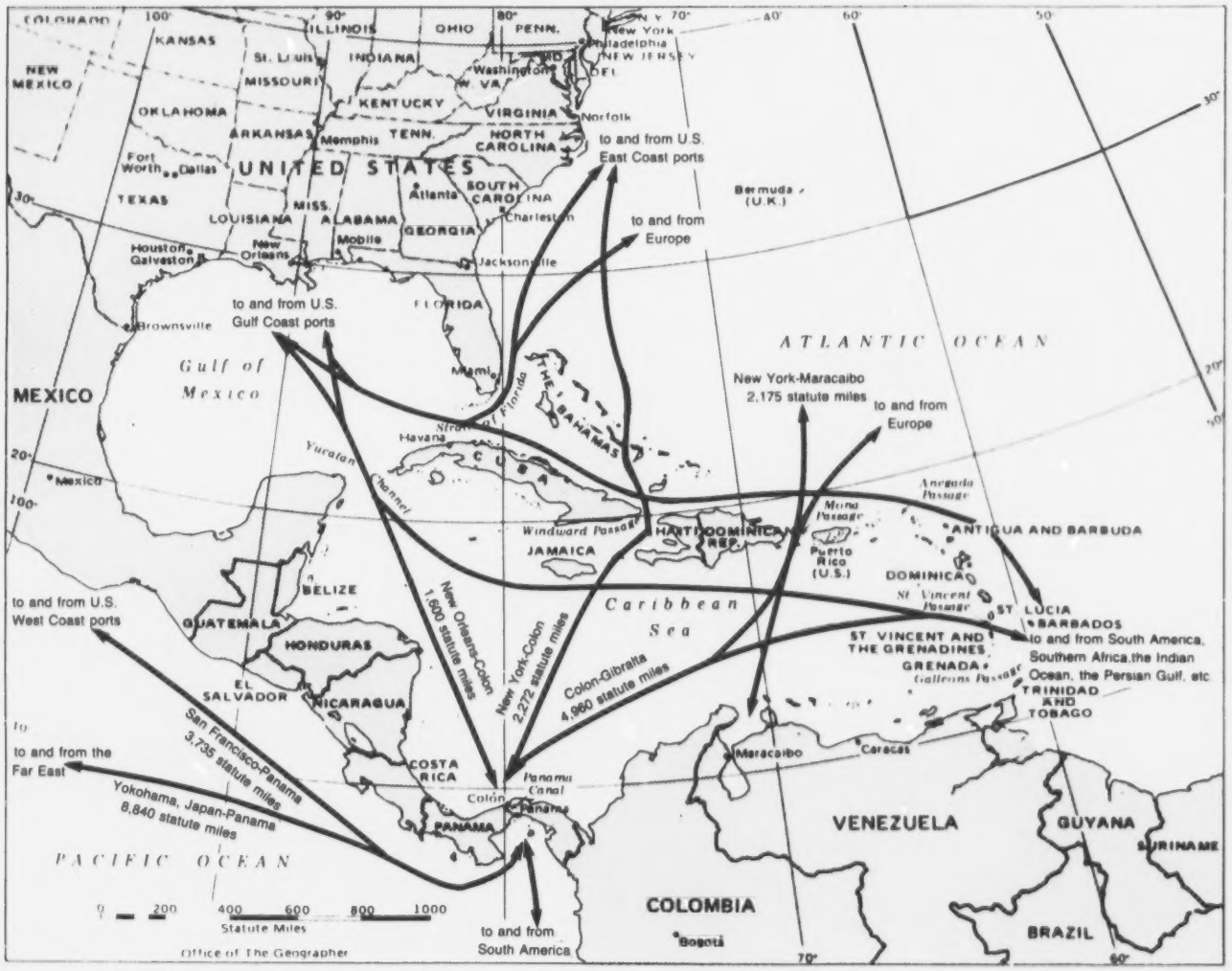
The United States' "Third Border"

THE CARIBBEAN BASIN

Showing Independent Countries and Major Shipping Lanes



Source: U.S. Department of State.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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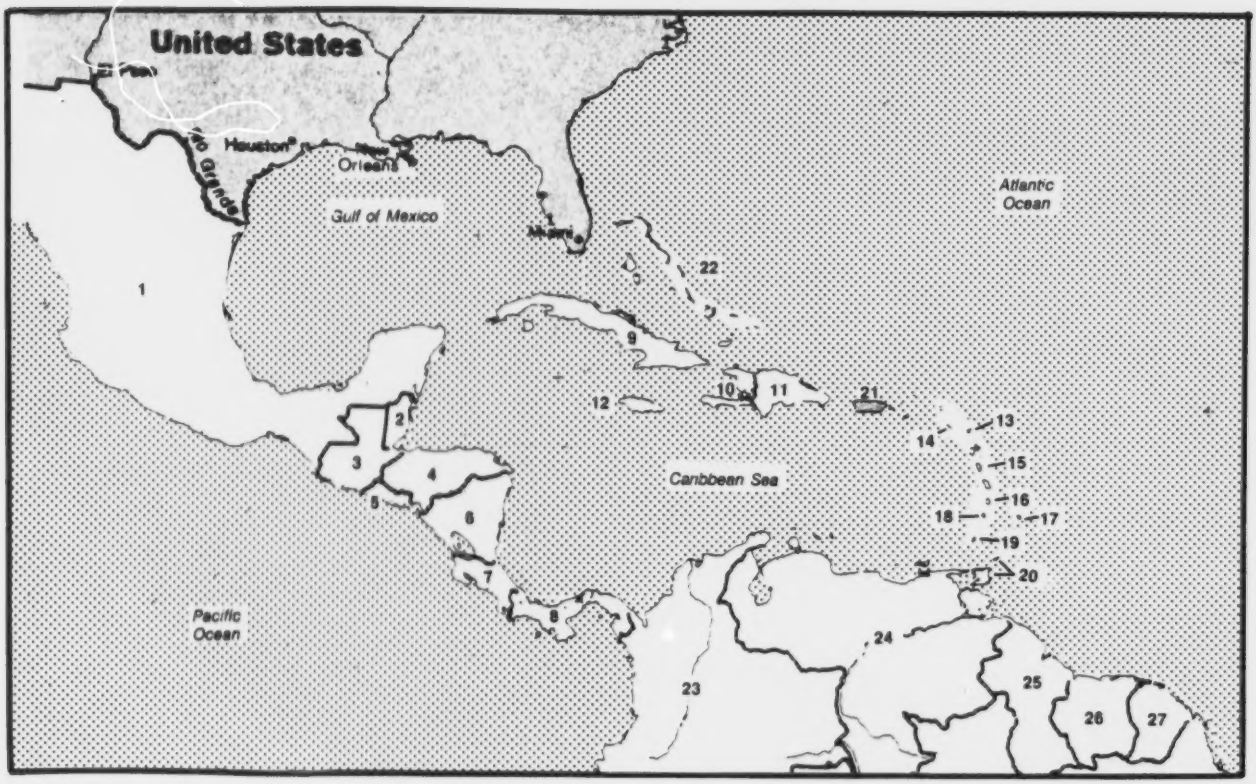
NAME THEM !
Central America and the Caribbean



1	Mexico	11	Dominican Republic	Also:	
2	Belize	12	Jamaica		
3	Guatemala	13	Antigua and Barbuda	21	Puerto Rico
4	Honduras	14	St. Christopher & Nevis	22	The Bahamas
5	El Salvador	15	Dominica	23	Colombia
6	Nicaragua	16	St. Lucia	24	Venezuela
7	Costa Rica	17	Barbados	25	Guyana
8	Panama	18	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	26	Suriname
9	Cuba	19	Grenada	27	French Guiana
10	Haiti	20	Trinidad & Tobago		

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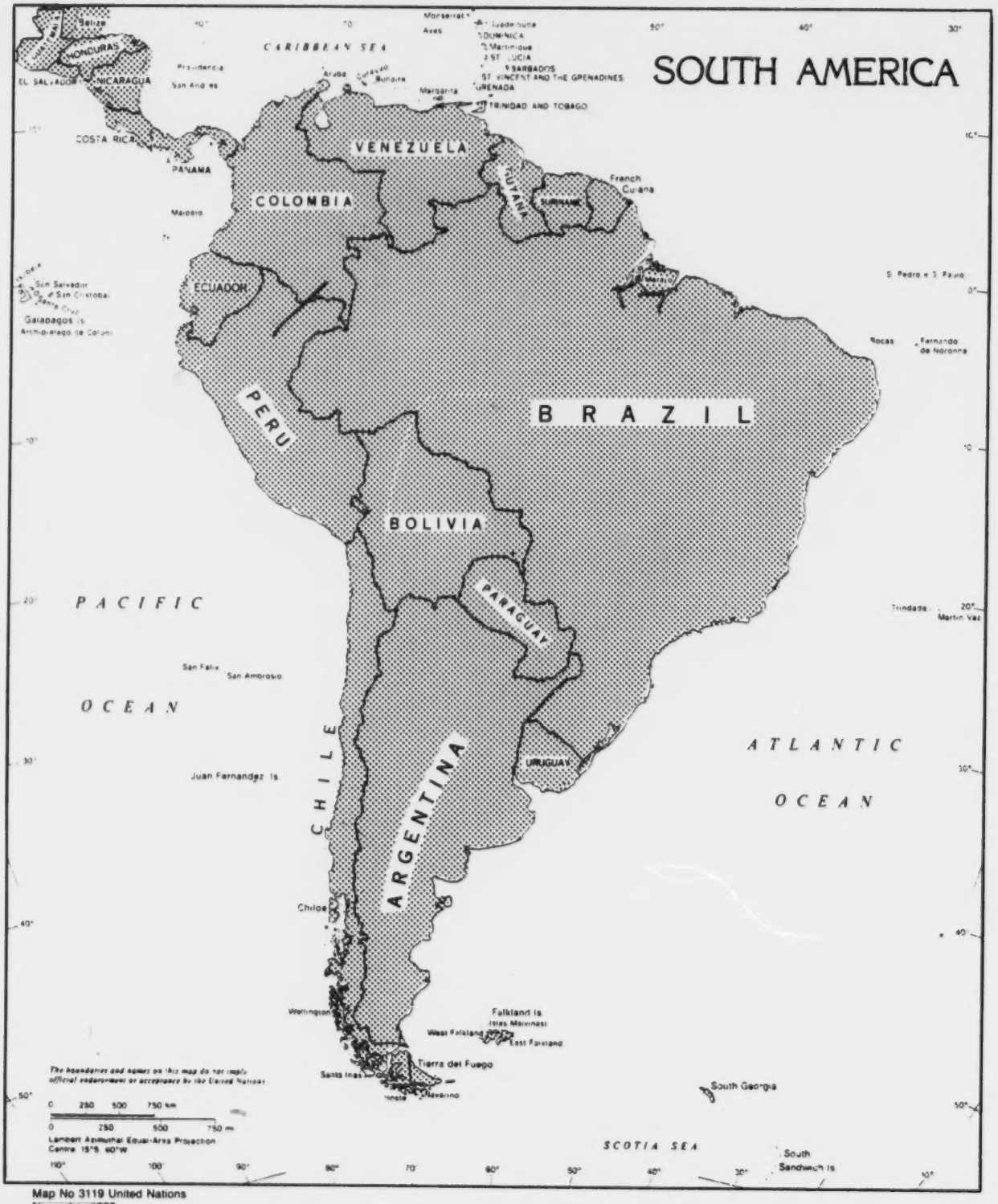
SOUTH AMERICA



Map No 3119 United Nations
November 1980
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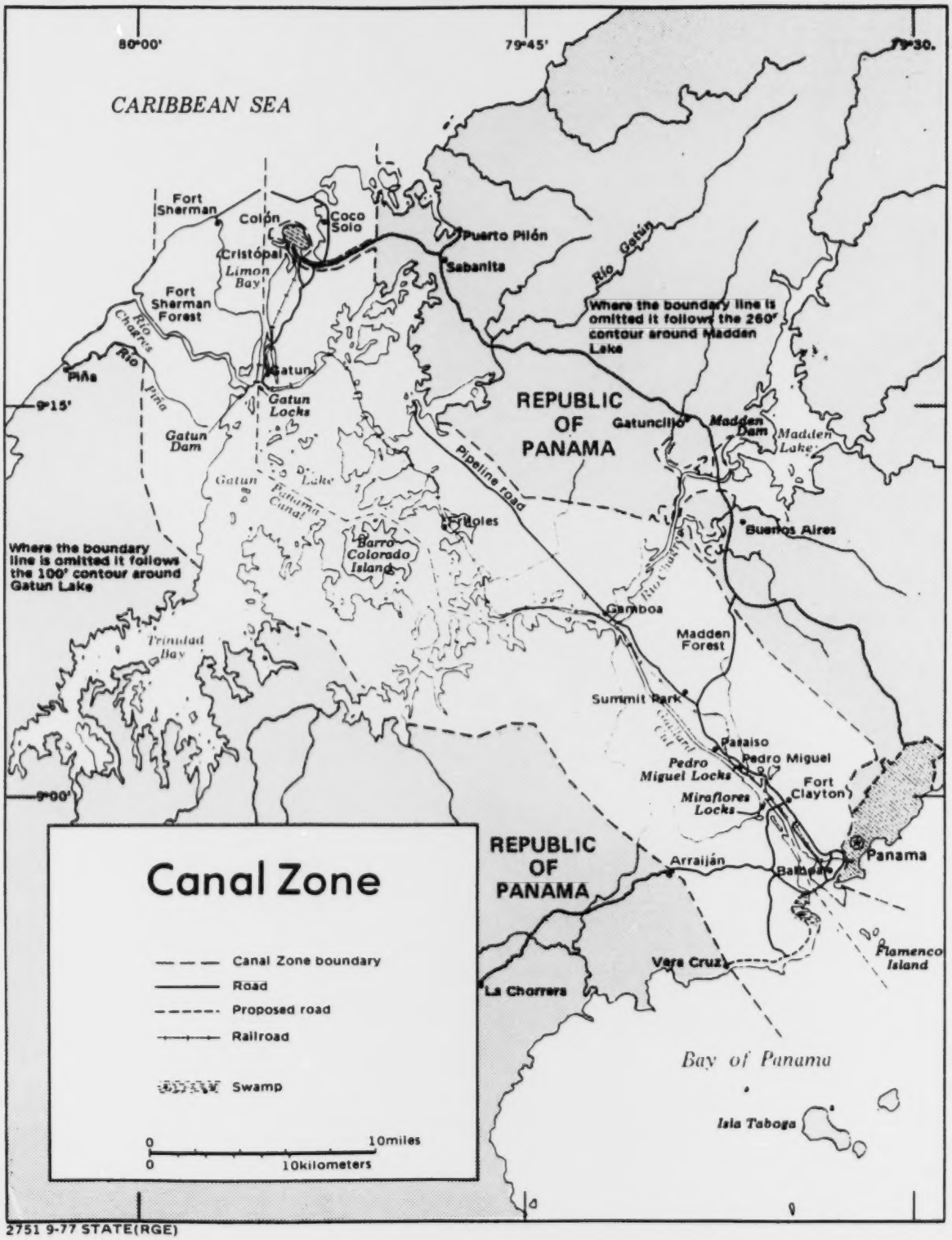
PANAMA CANAL ZONE



Source: U.S. Department of State.

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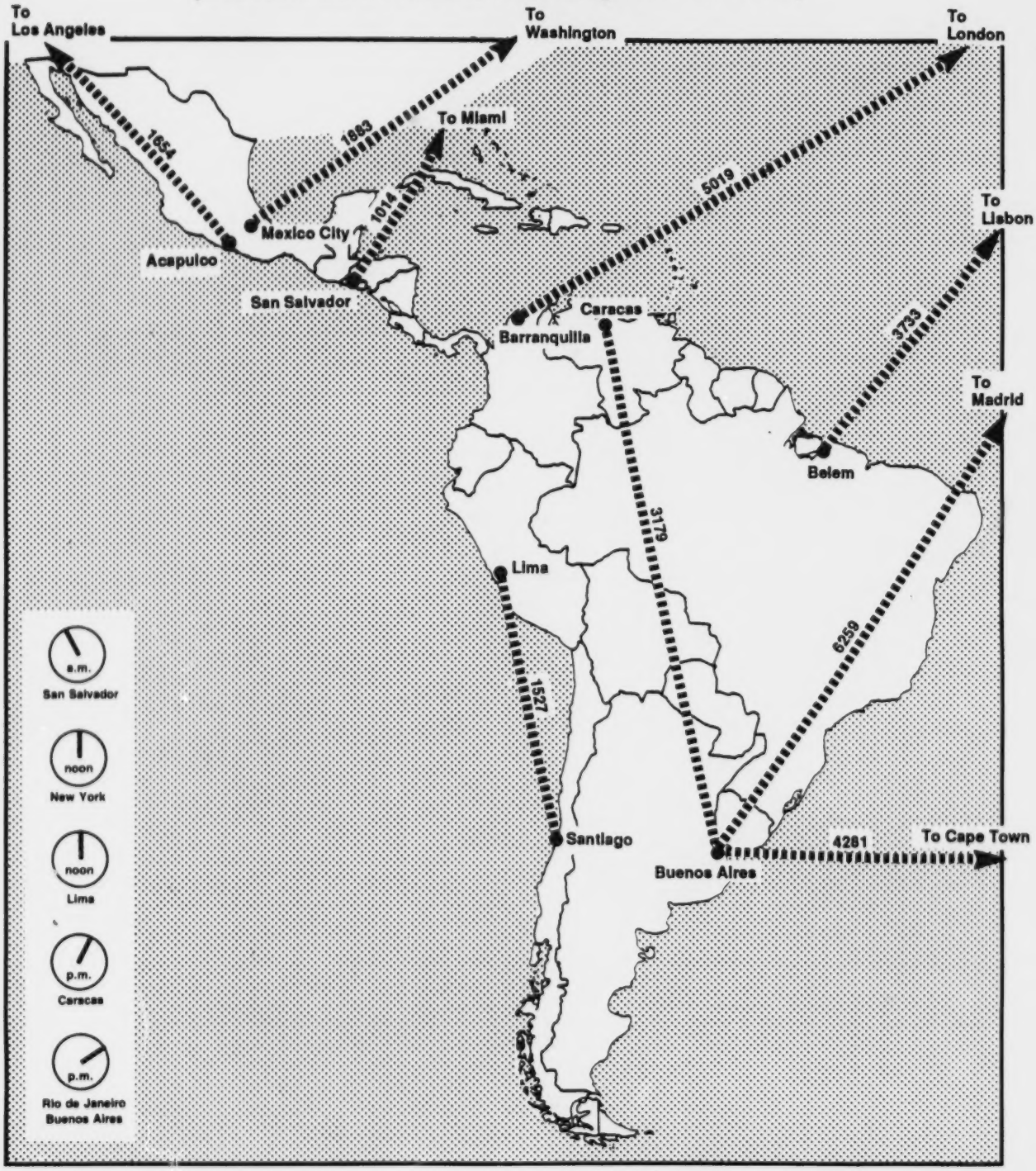
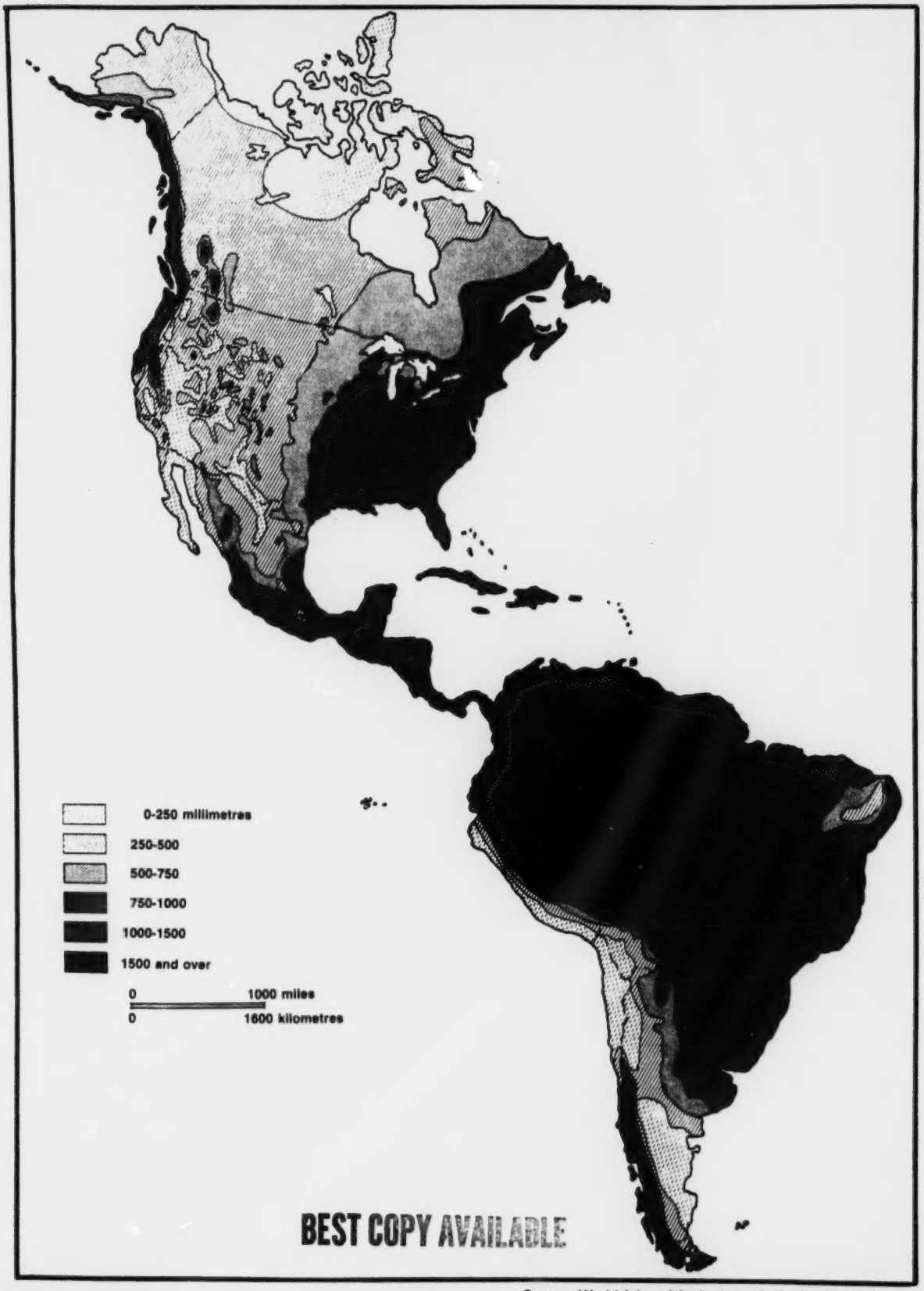
AS THE CROW FLIES

(Distances in Miles, Nonstop Air Service)



Data from James W. Wilkie and Adam Perkal, eds., Statistical Abstract of Latin America, Volume 23 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, 1984). Table 308. Pp. 50-56.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION



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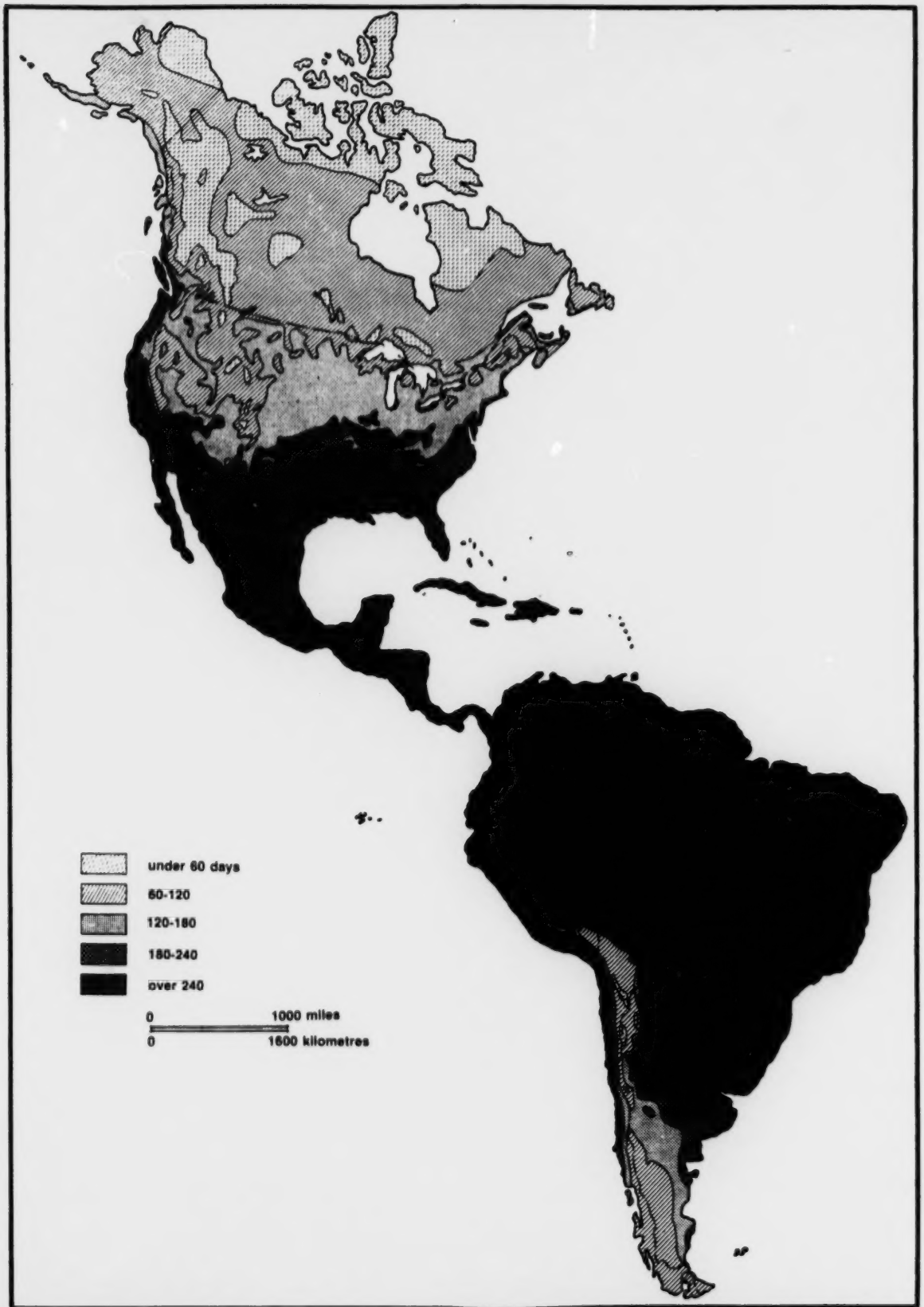
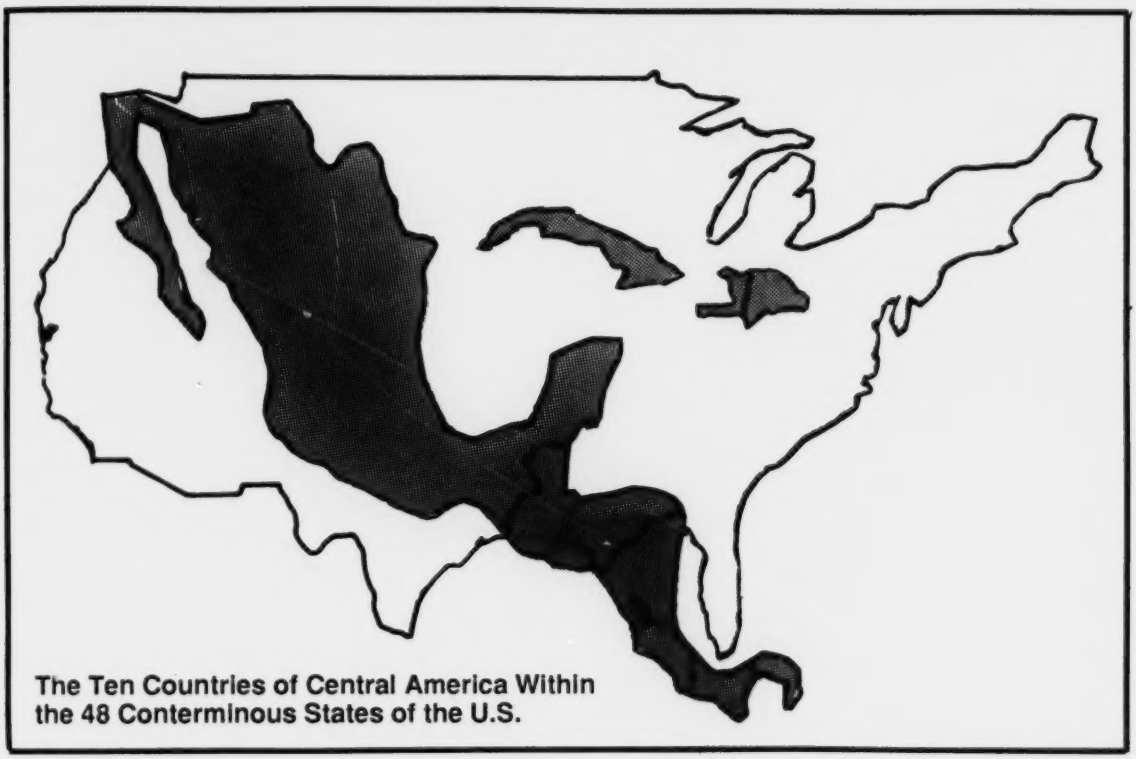
Source: World Atlas of Agriculture. Authorized reproduction by Instituto Geografico De Agostini. Novara.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF FROST-FREE SEASON



Source: World Atlas of Agriculture. Authorized reproduction by Instituto Geografico De Agostini. Novara.

THE TEN COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA COULD ALMOST FIT THREE TIMES WITHIN THE 48 CONTERMINOUS STATES OF THE U.S.



The Ten Countries of Central America Within the 48 Conterminous States of the U.S.

Total Land Area of the 48 Conterminous States of the U.S. 2,962,031 sq mi (7,671,660 sq km)

Land Areas of the 10 Central American Countries

Costa Rica	19,575	sq mi	Haiti	10,579	sq mi
Cuba	44,218		Honduras	43,277	
Dominican Republic	18,816		Mexico	761,604	
El Salvador	8,124		Nicaragua	50,193	
Guatemala	42,042		Panama	29,208	

Total: 1,027,636 sq mi (2,661,577 sq km)

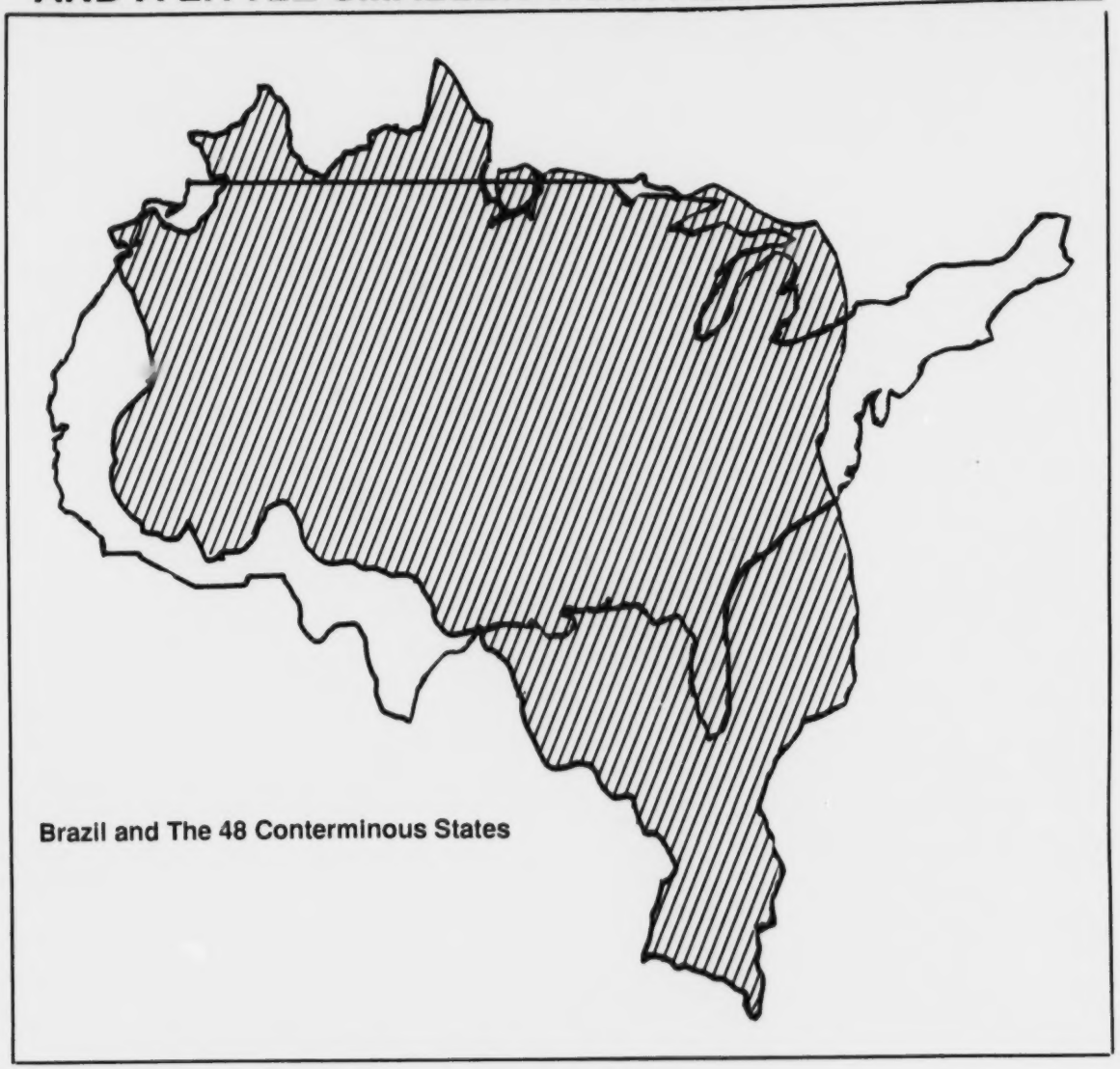
World Eagle illustration. Data from The 1992 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

MORE THAN TWO ALL 50 STATES OF THE U.S. COULD FIT WITHIN SOUTH AMERICA

The 48 Conterminous States of the U.S.
Placed Within South America
Land Area of South America
6,900,000 sq mi
17,871,000 sq km
Land Area of the 48 Conterminous States of the U.S.
2,962,031 sq mi
7,671,660 sq km

World Eagle illustration. Data from The 1992 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

BRAZIL IS LARGER THAN THE 48 CONTERMINOUS STATES AND A LITTLE SMALLER THAN ALL 50 OF THE U.S.



Brazil and The 48 Conterminous States

Land Area of the 48 Conterminous States

2,962,031 sq mi
7,671,660 sq km

Land Area of Brazil

3,286,470 sq mi
8,511,957 sq km

Land Area of all 50 States

3,539,289 sq mi
9,166,759 sq km

Brazil's area is the world's fifth largest behind USSR*, Canada, China, and the U.S.

*** area of Russia is 6,591,104 sq mi (17,075,400 sq km)**

World Eagle illustration. Data from The 1992 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

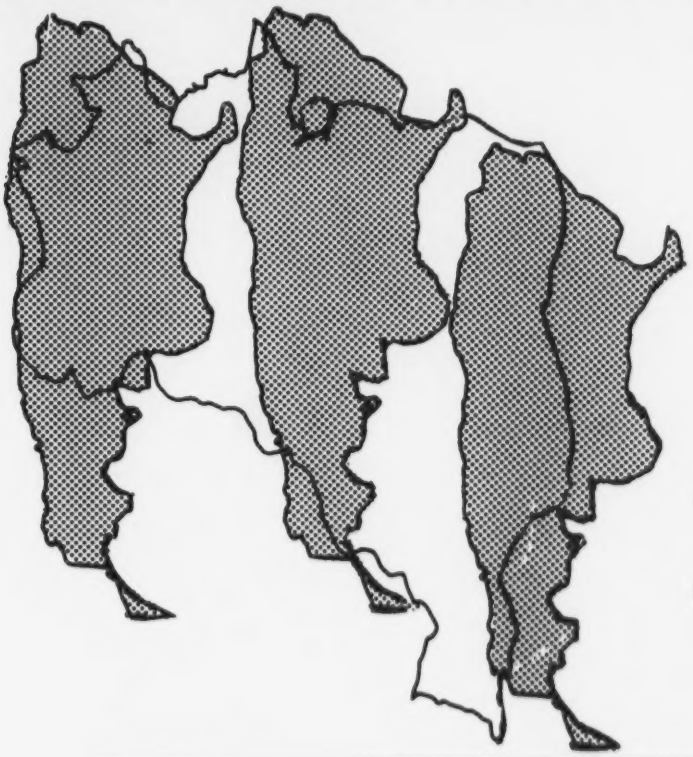
THE 32 COUNTRIES OF EUROPE WOULD OCCUPY ONLY 58% OF BRAZIL

The 32 Countries of Europe would occupy only 50% of Brazil. So, throw in all of India -- and there would still be 392,988 sq km left over which is approximately the combined area of the following five countries which could also fit within Brazil:

	Costa Rica	50,898	sq km
	El Salvador	21,393	
	Honduras	112,088	
	Nicaragua	130,000	
	Panama	77,082	
		391,461	
Brazil	Europe *	4,933,950	sq km
8,511,957 sq km	India	3,185,019	sq km
	5 Countries Above	391,461	
		8,510,430	sq km

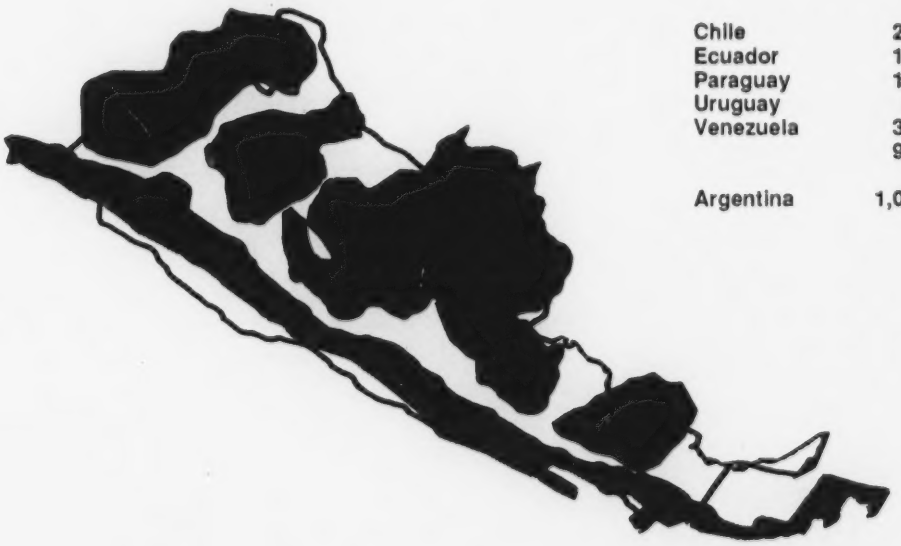
World Eagle illustration. Data from 1986 Information Please Almanac.

THREE ARGENTINAS COULD FIT WITHIN BRAZIL



Argentina	1,065,189	sq mi
	x 3	
	3,195,567	sq mi
Brazil	3,286,470	sq mi

THESE FIVE COUNTRIES COULD FIT WITHIN ARGENTINA



Chile	292,257	sq mi
Ecuador	109,483	
Paraguay	157,047	
Uruguay	68,037	
Venezuela	352,143	
	978,967	sq mi
Argentina	1,065,189	sq mi

World Eagle illustration. Data from The 1992 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

VOLCANOES OF LATIN AMERICA

	Volcano (Last Eruption)	Place	Meters
North America	Colima (1982)	Mexico	4,268
	El Chichoń (1983)	Mexico	2,225
	Citlaltepec (Orizaba)	Mexico	5,676
	Popocatépetl (1920)	Mexico	5,452
	Colima (1975)	Mexico	3,960
	Paricutín (1952)	Mexico	3,170
Central America-Caribbean	Tajumulco	Guatemala	4,220
	Tacana	Guatemala	4,092
	Acatenango (1972)	Guatemala	3,976
	Santiaguito (Santa María) (1982)	Guatemala	3,772
	Fuego (1980)	Guatemala	3,736
	Atitlán	Guatemala	3,537
	Irazú (1967)	Costa Rica	3,432
	Poás (1982)	Costa Rica	2,704
	Paceya (1963)	Guatemala	2,552
	San Miguel (1976)	El Salvador	2,130
	Izalco (1966)	El Salvador	1,965
	Rincon de la Vieja (1968)	Costa Rica	1,806
	El Viejo (San Cristóbal) (1981)	Nicaragua	1,745
	Ometepe (Concepcion) (1982)	Nicaragua	1,610
	Arenal (1982)	Costa Rica	1,552
	Conchagua (1947)	El Salvador	1,250
	Momotombo (1982)	Nicaragua	1,191
	Telica (1982)	Nicaragua	1,010
	Masaya (1978)	Nicaragua	635
South America	Guallatiri (1960)	Chile	6,060
	Cotopaxi (1975)	Ecuador	5,897
	El Misti	Peru	5,825
	Ubinas (1969)	Peru	5,672
	Lascar (1968)	Chile	5,641
	Tupungatito (1980)	Chile	5,640
	Tolima (1943)	Colombia	5,525
	Sangay (1976)	Ecuador	5,230
	Tungurahua (1944)	Ecuador	5,016
	Pichincha (1982)	Ecuador	4,787
	Nevada del Ruiz (1985)	Colombia	4,724
	Purace (1977)	Colombia	4,600
	Reventador (1976)	Ecuador	3,485
	Lautaro (1960)	Chile	3,380
	Llaima (1979)	Chile	3,124
	Villarrica (1980)	Chile	2,840
	Hudson (1973)	Chile	2,600
	Rinihue	Chile	2,430
	Puyhue (1960)	Chile	2,240
	Calbuco (1961)	Chile	2,015
	Fernandina (1977)	Galapagos Is.	1,546
	Alcedo (1970)	Galapagos Is.	1,127

SOURCE: WA, 1980, p. 437; *National Geographic Magazine*, Jan. 1981, pp. 7ff; WA, 1980, p. 437; WA, 1984, p. 593; 1989, pp. 512–513.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Latin America (SALA), Volume 28. James W. Wilkie, editor, Enrique C. Ochoa and David E. Lorey, co-editors. UCLA Latin American Center Publications. University of California. Los Angeles. 1990. Table 123. P. 25.

ALTITUDES OF PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS, EACH COUNTRY

	Country	Peak or Volcano	Cordillera	Major Political Division	Altitude Above Sea Level: Meters	Feet
A.	ARGENTINA	Aconcagua	Andes	Mendoza	6,960[a]	22,835
B.	BOLIVIA	Ancohuma	Andes	La Paz	6,919	22,700
C.	BRAZIL	Pico de Neblina	Serra do Imeri	Amazonas	3,014	9,888
D.	CHILE	Nevado Ojos del Salado	Andes	Atacama	6,870	22,539
E.	COLOMBIA	Colón y Bolívar	Santa Marta	Magdalena	5,780	18,963
F.	COSTA RICA	Chirripó Grande	Talamanca	Limón	3,820	12,533
G.	CUBA	Pico Turquino	Sierra Maestra	Oriente	1,971	6,467
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	Pico Duarte	Central	San Juan y Santiago	3,175	10,417
I.	ECUADOR	Volcán Chimborazo	Andes	Chimborazo	6,272	20,577
J.	EL SALVADOR	Volcán de Santa Ana	Cadena Costera	Santa Ana	2,385	7,825
K.	GUATEMALA	Volcán Tajamulco	Sierra Madre	San Marcos	4,220	13,845
L.	HAITI	Mont la Selle	Massif de la Selle	Ouest	2,680	8,793
M.	HONDURAS	Cerros de Culmi	Sierra de Agalta	Olancho	2,590	8,497
N.	MEXICO	Pico de Orizaba	Sierra Madre Oriental	Veracruz	5,700	18,701
O.	NICARAGUA	Cerro Saslaya	Isabella	Zelaya	2,000	6,562
P.	PANAMA	Volcán Chiriquí o Barú	Talamanca	Chiriquí	3,478	11,411
Q.	PARAGUAY	Cerro Villa Rica	Sierra de Amambay	Amambay	680	2,231
R.	PERU	Huascarán	Andes	Ancash	6,768	22,205
S.	URUGUAY	Cerro Mirador Nacional	Sierra de las Animas	Maldonado	501	1,644
T.	VENEZUELA	Pico Bolívar	Andes	Mérida	5,002	16,411

a. Cf. table 303.

SOURCE: IASI-AC, 1972, table 101-03.

HIGH PEAKS OF LATIN AMERICA

Peak	Mountain Range	Country	Meters
Aconcagua	Andes	Argentina-Chile	7,040[a]
Ancohuma	Andes	Bolivia	6,919
Illimani	Andes	Bolivia	6,882
Ojos del Salado	Andes	Argentina-Chile	6,880
Dos Conos	Andes	Argentina	6,860
Tupungato	Andes	Argentina	6,809
Pissis	Andes	Argentina	6,784
Mercedario	Andes	Argentina-Chile	6,770
Huascarán	Andes	Peru	6,767
Tocorpuri	Andes	Bolivia-Chile	6,754
Llullaillaco	Andes	Argentina-Chile	6,750
Yerupaja	Andes	Peru	6,632
Incahuasi	Andes	Argentina-Chile	6,620
Coropuna	Andes	Peru	6,615
Sajama	Andes	Bolivia	6,555
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	Bolivia	6,502
Cachi	Andes	Argentina	6,500
Antofalla	Andes	Argentina	6,443
Potro	Andes	Chile-Argentina	6,383
Solimani	Andes	Peru	6,323
Chimborazo	Andes	Ecuador	6,310
Sarmiento	Andes	Chile	6,299
Mejicana	Andes	Argentina	6,285
Salcantay	Andes	Peru	6,264
Huandoy	Andes	Peru	6,256
Ampato	Andes	Peru	6,200
Caca-Aca	Andes	Bolivia	6,195
Huaynaputina	Andes	Peru	6,175
Condoriri	Andes	Bolivia	6,105
Chachani	Andes	Peru	6,096
Socompa	Andes	Argentina-Chile	6,030
Cotopaxi	Andes	Ecuador	6,005
Lascar	Andes	Chile	5,990
Sarasara	Andes	Peru	5,947
Licancábur	Andes	Chile-Bolivia	5,930
Cristóbal Colón	Santa Marta	Colombia	5,875
Ollagüe	Andes	Bolivia-Chile	5,870
Misti	Andes	Peru	5,852
Cayambe	Andes	Ecuador	5,842
Simón Bolívar	Santa Marta	Colombia	5,794
Huila	Andes	Colombia	5,750
Orizaba	Sierra Madre Oriental	Mexico	5,747
Tolima	Andes	Colombia	5,619
Ubinas	Andes	Peru	5,547
Chita	Andes	Colombia	5,500
Antisana	Andes	Ecuador	5,490
Vilcanota	Andes	Peru	5,486
Popocatepetl	Anáhuac	Mexico	5,452
Cerro de Cruz	Andes	Bolivia	5,433
Pichu-Pichu	Andes	Peru	5,425
Sangay	Andes	Ecuador	5,408
Ruiz	Andes	Colombia	5,400
Ixtaccihuatl	Anáhuac	Mexico	5,386
Soiroccocha	Andes	Peru	5,385
Huayna Potosí	Andes	Bolivia	5,225
Tunguragua	Andes	Ecuador	5,032
Pico Bolivar	Andes	Venezuela	5,002
Puracé	Andes	Colombia	4,970
Humbolt	Andes	Venezuela	4,942
Cotacachi	Andes	Ecuador	4,937
Garza	Andes	Venezuela	4,922
Cumbal	Andes	Colombia	4,890
Bonpland	Andes	Venezuela	4,883
Pichincha	Andes	Ecuador	4,789
Chiles	Andes	Colombia	4,764
Toro	Andes	Venezuela	4,758
León	Andes	Venezuela	4,743
Colima	Sierra Madre Occidental	Mexico	4,339
Tajumulco	Sierra de Cuchumatanes	Guatemala	4,211
Pico del Fraile	Toluca	Mexico	4,100
Galeras	Andes	Colombia	4,082
Tacaná	Sierra Madre de Chiapas	Guatemala-Mexico	4,057
Acatenango	Centroamericana	Guatemala	3,960
Fuego	Centroamericana	Guatemala	3,918
Colima	Neo. Volcánica	Mexico	3,860
Chirripó Grande	Talamanca	Costa Rica	3,794
Pico Duarte	--	Dominican Rep.	3,418

a. Cf. table 302.

SOURCE: *Almanaque Mundial de Selecciones del Reader's Digest*, 1956, pp. 34-36, and WA, 1975, pp. 403-404.

Source: James W. Wilkie and Adam Perkal, editors. Statistical Abstract of Latin America (SALA). Volume 23 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, 1984). Table 302 and 303.

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RIVERS

River	Continent	Length (Miles)	Drainage Area (T Sq. Mi.)	Flow[1]
Nile	Africa	4,145	1,082	110
Amazon	South America	4,000	2,375	6,180
Mississippi-Missouri	North America	3,740	1,247	640, 300
Yangtze	Asia	3,720	705	770
Congo	Africa	2,880	1,476	1,377
Amur-Argun	Asia	3,590	792	390
Lena	Asia	2,730	961	569
Yenisei	Asia	3,650	1,011	636
La Plata-Paraná	South America	3,030	1,197	809
Ob-Irtysh	Asia	3,360	1,154	441
Part II: Principal Rivers of Latin America				
Amazon	South America	4,000	2,375	6,180
Araguaia	South America	1,367	~	~
La Plata-Paraná	South America	2,450	1,198	2,800
Madeira	South America	2,013	463	770
Orinoco	South America	1,600	1,340	890
Paraguay	South America	1,610	425	155
Paraná	South America	3,030	1,197	809
Purus	South America	1,860	~	~
Rio Grande	North America	1,885	172	3
São Francisco	South America	1,988	236	120
Tocantins	South America	1,677	~	~

1. Thousands of cubic feet per second.

SOURCE: U. S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *Principal Rivers and Lakes of the World* (Rockville, Md.: U.S. Department of Commerce), 1971, 1982.

PRINCIPAL NATURAL LAKES OF LATIN AMERICA

Lake	Continent	Depth (Feet)	Sq. Mile Area	Length (Miles)
Maracaibo	South America	197	5,200	115
Nicaragua	North America	230	3,150	102
Titicaca	South America	990	3,200	122

SOURCE: U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *Principal Rivers and Lakes of the World* (Rockville, Md.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1982).

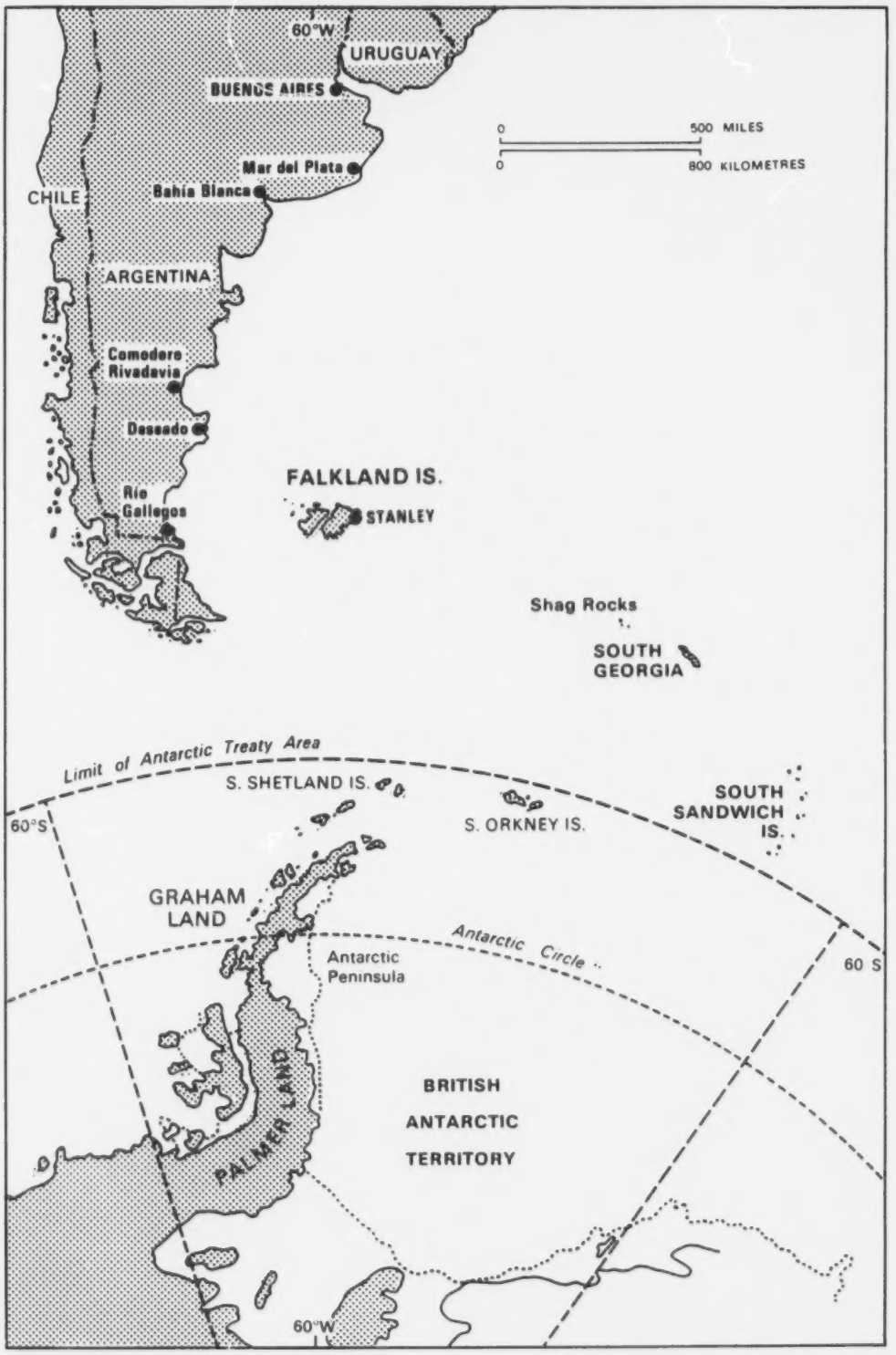
PRINCIPAL DESERTS OF LATIN AMERICA

Desert	Place	Sq. Mile Area
Atacama	Northern Chile	70,000
Bolsón de Mapimi	North Central Mexico	50,000
Olmos	Northwestern Peru	1,000
Morrope	Northwestern Peru	1,500
Sechura	Northwestern Peru	2,000
Vizcaino	Northwestern Mexico	6,000

Source: See table 127.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Latin America (SALA), Volume 28. James W. Wilkie, editor, Enrique C. Ochoa and David E. Lorey, co-editors. UCLA Latin American Center Publications. University of California. Los Angeles. 1990. Tables 126, 127, and 128. Page 27.

BUENOS AIRES TO ANTARCTICA



Source: British Information Service, an agency of the British Government, New York, NY . May 1982.

POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE

POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES ONLY

POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS

COUNTRIES, CAPITALS, AND POPULATIONS

Country	Mid-1991 Population	Capital	Est'd. Population	(Year)
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Costa Rica	3,100,000	San Jose	890,000	met. (1988)
Cuba	10,700,000	La Habana	2,077,000	(1989)
Dominican Republic	7,300,000	Santo Domingo	1,700,000	(1987)
El Salvador	5,400,000	San Salvador	1,400,000	(1987)
Guatemala	9,500,000	Guatemala City	1,057,000	(1989)
Haiti	6,300,000	Port-Au-Prince	514,000	(1989)
Honduras	5,300,000	Tegucigalpa	550,000	(1989)
Mexico	85,700,000	Mexico City	20,000,000	met. (1988)
Nicaragua	3,900,000	Managua	1,000,000	(1986)
Panama	2,500,000	Panama City	411,000	(1990)
TOTAL These Ten Countries	139,700,000			
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	32,700,000	Buenos Aires	10,500,000	met. (1990)
Bolivia	7,500,000	La Paz (Admin.)	1,000,000	(1988)
Brazil	153,300,000	Brasilia	1,803,478	(est.mid-1989)*
Chile	13,400,000	Santiago	5,100,000	met. (1989)
Colombia	33,600,000	Bogota	4,819,000	(1990)
Ecuador	10,800,000	Quito	1,200,000	(1989)
Paraguay	4,400,000	Asuncion	607,000	(1990)
Peru	22,000,000	Lima	5,659,000	met. (1989)
Uruguay	3,100,000	Montevideo	1,290,000	(1990)
Venezuela	20,100,000	Caracas	1,290.000	(1990)
TOTAL These Ten Countries	300,900,000			

* The Europa World Year Book 1991.

World Eagle table. Country population figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet. City population figures from The 1992 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

POPULATION ESTIMATES BY DECADES

(in millions)

Country	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	Est'd Mid-1991	Projected 2010	Projected 2025
Argentina	4.61	6.80	8.97	12.05	14.17	17.07	19.92	23.75	27.71	32.7	39.9	45.2
Bolivia	1.77	1.95	2.14	2.40	2.70	3.01	3.82	4.58	5.60	7.5	11.4	14.3
Brazil	17.98	22.22	27.40	33.57	41.11	52.18	69.72	92.52	118.61	153.3	207.5	245.8
Chile	2.96	3.34	3.79	4.37	5.06	6.07	7.58	9.37	11.10	13.4	17.2	19.8
Colombia	3.89	4.81	6.09	7.43	9.10	11.33	15.42	20.53	27.09	33.6	45.6	54.2
Costa Rica	.31	.36	.42	.50	.62	.80	1.25	1.73	2.25	3.1	4.5	5.6
Cuba	1.60	2.22	3.00	3.65	4.29	5.51	7.03	8.55	9.83	10.7	12.3	13.0
Dominican Rep.	.60	.74	.88	1.26	1.76	2.24	3.04	4.06	5.44	7.3	9.9	11.4
Ecuador	1.30	1.42	1.54	1.94	2.47	3.20	4.36	5.96	8.35	10.8	15.5	19.2
El Salvador	.80	.99	1.17	1.44	1.63	1.86	2.45	3.44	4.75	5.4	7.6	9.4
Guatemala	.89	1.10	1.27	1.76	2.20	2.81	3.83	4.88	7.26	9.5	15.8	21.7
Haiti	1.25	1.69	2.12	2.42	2.83	3.39	3.62	4.24	5.01	6.3	9.4	12.3
Honduras	.42	.55	.72	.95	1.15	1.43	1.85	2.64	3.69	5.3	8.7	11.5
Mexico	13.61	15.16	14.15	16.55	19.65	25.79	36.05	50.69	69.35	85.7	119.5	143.3
Nicaragua	.42	.54	.64	.68	.83	1.06	1.41	1.83	2.73	3.9	6.4	8.2
Panama	.26	.33	.45	.47	.62	.80	1.06	1.43	1.90	2.5	3.3	3.9
Paraguay	.49	.62	.70	.88	1.11	1.40	1.75	2.30	3.17	4.4	6.9	9.2
Peru	3.00	4.00	4.83	5.65	6.68	7.97	10.02	13.45	17.78	22.0	31.0	37.4
Uruguay	.96	1.13	1.48	1.73	1.97	2.20	2.54	2.73	2.91	3.1	3.5	3.7
Venezuela	2.45	2.60	2.82	3.12	3.71	4.97	7.35	10.28	13.91	20.1	28.8	35.4
Latin America	59.56	72.56	84.58	102.82	123.66	155.09	204.07	268.96	348.44	440.6	604.7	724.5
United States	76.09	92.40	106.47	123.07	132.59	152.27	180.68	205.05	227.66	252.8	299.0	333.7
Canada*	5.37	7.21	8.79	11.38	11.51	14.01	18.24	21.57	24.34	26.8	31.5	33.7

* **For decades 1900-1980, data for Canada is one year after each date. 1901, 1911, etc.**

Sources: Data for Latin America and United States for 1900-1980 from Statistical Abstract of Latin America, Vol. 28, T. 623, p. 121. Canadian data for 1901-1981 from 1984 Canadian Almanac & Directory, p.1011. All data for mid-1991, 2010, and 2025 from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

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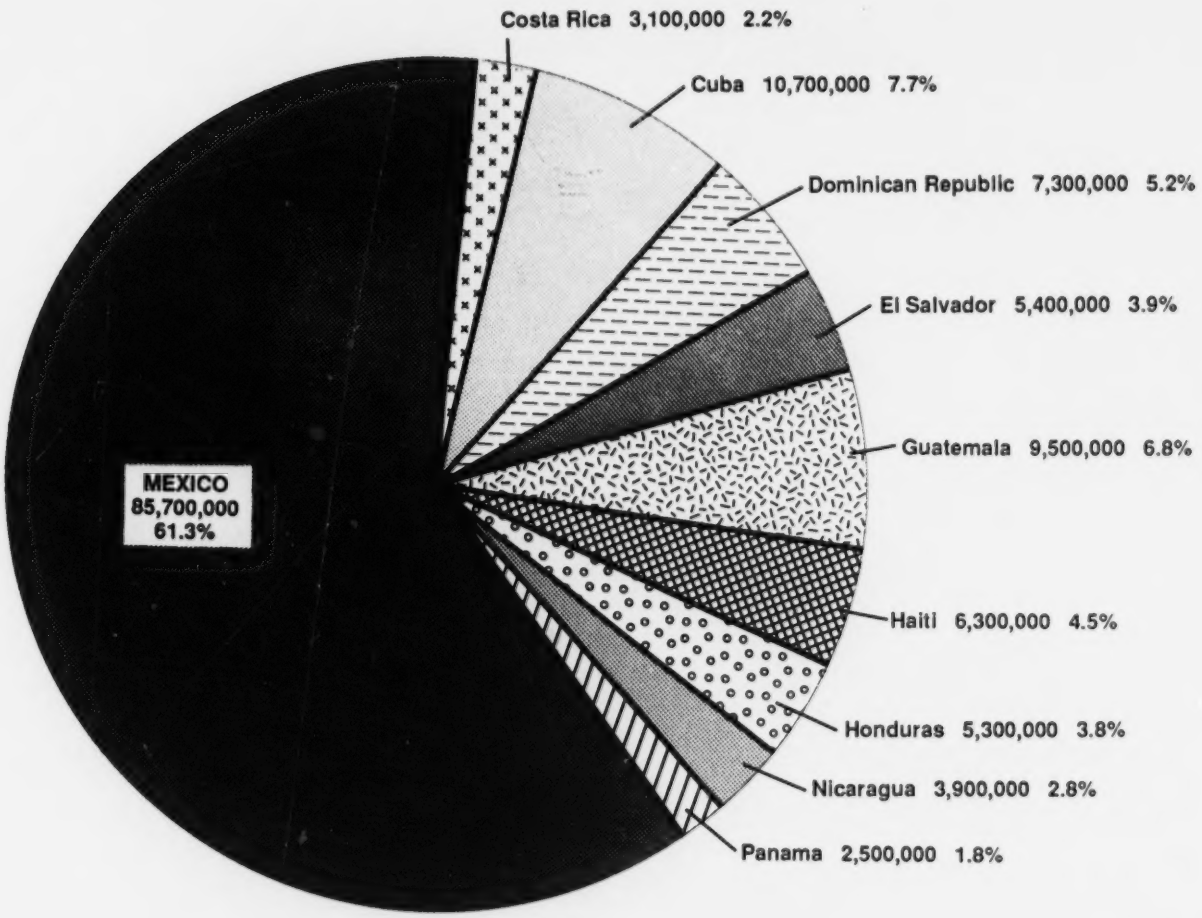
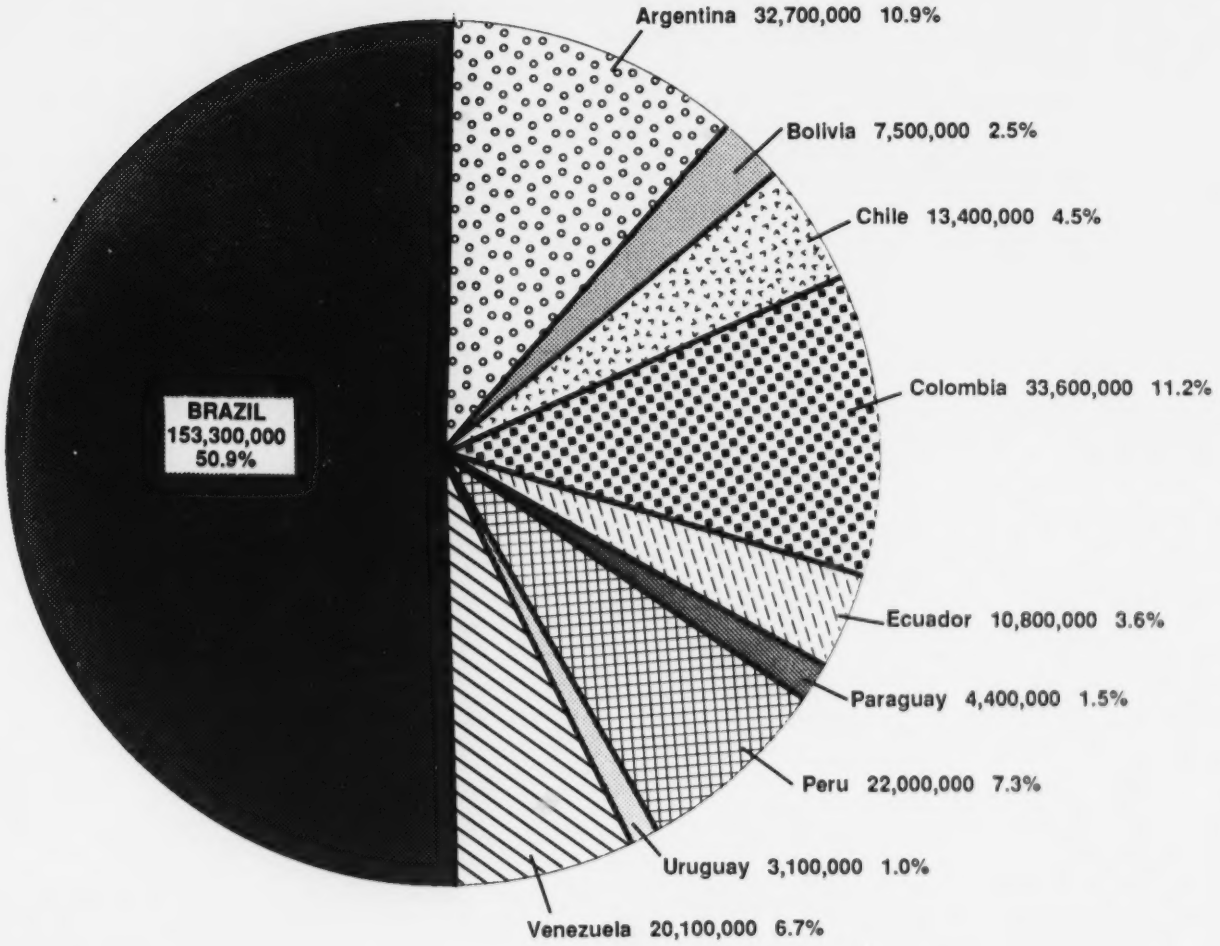
MEXICO: THE POPULATION GIANT OF CENTRAL AMERICA



CENTRAL AMERICA:
Total Population, ten countries,
estimated for mid-1991: 139,700,000

World Eagle chart. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

BRAZIL: THE POPULATION GIANT OF SOUTH AMERICA



SOUTH AMERICA:
Total Population, ten countries,
estimated for mid-1991: 300,900,000

Parts do not sum to 100.0 because of internal rounding.

World Eagle chart. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: POPULATION DENSITY OF THE COUNTRIES, CIRCA 1970

The editors of LATIN AMERICA TODAY have been unsuccessful in attempts to obtain an updated version of this map. We print it, nevertheless, because it shows where people distributed themselves as of 1970, and because it can serve as a comparison when updated versions do become available.
Density
50 or more inhab./km2
25-49.9 inhab./km2
5-24.9 inhab./km2
1-4.9 inham./km2
Less than 1 inhab./km2
0
750
1,500 km

Source: United Nations Comision Economica para America Latina y el Caribe Santiago de Chile, 1981.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

(Rounded to Nearest Whole Number)

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica	149
Cuba	239
Dominican Republic	388
El Salvador	642
Guatemala	233
Haiti	554
Honduras	117
Mexico	115
Nicaragua	73
Panama	81

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina	30
Bolivia	17
Brazil	47
Chile	44
Colombia	72
Ecuador	95
Paraguay	28
Peru	43
Uruguay	43
Venezuela	54

THE CARIBBEAN

Antigua & Barbuda	374
Bahamas	45
Barbados	1,542
Dominica	262
Grenada	654
Guadeloupe	515
Jamaica	556
Martinique	791
Netherlands Antilles	486
Puerto Rico	944
St. Kitts-Nevis	396
Saint Lucia	537
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	746
Trinidad & Tobago	636

OTHERS

Belize 20	Guyana 9	Suriname 6
Canada 7	Iran 80	South Africa 75
China 306	Israel 570	UK 601
Egypt 141	Japan 844	USA 70
Germany 221	Nigeria 322	
India 666	Philippines 535	

World Eagle tables. Data from The 1992 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

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LATIN AMERICA TODAY 1992 Revised Edition
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CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES ARE MORE DENSELY POPULATED THAN THOSE OF SOUTH AMERICA

World Eagle illustration. Data from The 1992 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

THE 30 MOST POPULOUS CITIES

CENTRAL AMERICA

Cuba (1989 est.)
- La Habana 2,077,000

Dominican Republic (1987 est.)
- Santo Domingo 1,700,000

El Salvador (1987 est.)
- San Salvador 1,400,000

Guatemala (1989 est.)
- Guatemala City 1,057,000

Mexico
- Mexico City (metro) 18,000,000 (1988 est.)
- Guadalajara (metro) 3,000,000 (1988 est.)
- Monterrey (metro) 2,700,000 (1988 est.)
- Ciudad Juarez 1,120,000 (1980 cen.)
- Puebla de Zaragoza 1,054,921 *

(March 1990 census)

Nicaragua (1986 est.)
- Managua 1,000,000

* The Europa World Year Book 1991.

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina
- Buenos Aires (metro) 10,500,000
- Córdoba 969,000

Bolivia (1988 est.)
- La Paz 1,000,000

Brazil (1989 est.)
- São Paulo (metro) 16,800,000
- Rio de Janeiro (metro) 11,100,000
- Belo Horizonte (metro) 3,400,000
- Porto Alegre (metro) 2,900,000
- Recife (metro) 2,900,000
- Salvador (metro) 2,300,000

Chile (1989 est.)
- Santiago (metro) 5,100,000

Colombia
- Bogota 4,819,000
- Medellin 1,664,000
- Cali 1,637,000
- Barranquilla 1,000,000

Ecuador (1989 est.)
- Guayaquil 1,600,000
- Quito 1,200,000

Peru (1989 est.)
- Lima 5,659,000

Uruguay
- Montevideo 1,310,000

Venezuela
- Caracas 1,290,000
- Maracaibo 1,206,000

World Eagle table. Data from The 1992 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

THE 30 MOST POPULOUS CITIES

World Eagle illustration. Data from The 1992 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

POPULATION AND GROWTH RATES, 1960-1989

Country	1960	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Average Annual Growth Rates 1961-70	1971-80	1981-89
	(In thousands)								(In percent)		
Argentina	20,616	23,962	28,237	30,331	30,737	31,137	31,534	31,929	1.5	1.7	1.4
Bahamas	113	171	210	225	228	231	234	238	4.2	1.9	1.5
Barbados	231	239	249	253	254	254	254	254	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bolivia	3,428	4,325	5,570	6,371	6,548	6,730	6,918	7,113	2.4	2.6	2.8
Brazil	72,594	95,847	121,286	135,564	138,493	141,452	144,428	147,404	2.8	2.4	2.2
Chile	7,690	9,599	11,145	12,122	12,327	12,536	12,748	12,961	2.2	1.5	1.7
Colombia	15,538	20,803	25,794	28,714	29,323	29,942	30,568	31,195	2.9	2.2	2.1
Costa Rica	1,236	1,731	2,284	2,642	2,716	2,791	2,866	2,941	3.4	2.8	2.8
Dominican Republic	3,231	4,423	5,697	6,416	6,565	6,716	6,867	7,019	3.2	2.5	2.3
Ecuador	4,413	6,051	8,123	9,317	9,565	9,816	10,070	10,327	3.2	3.0	2.7
El Salvador	2,570	3,588	4,525	4,768	4,846	4,934	5,032	5,138	3.4	2.3	1.4
Guatemala	3,964	5,246	6,917	7,963	8,195	8,434	8,681	8,935	2.8	2.8	2.9
Guyana	569	730	758	757	756	756	755	755	2.5	0.3	−0.1
Haiti	3,675	4,500	5,413	5,922	6,033	6,147	6,263	6,382	2.1	1.8	1.9
Honduras	1,935	2,627	3,662	4,383	4,531	4,679	4,829	4,982	3.1	3.4	3.5
Jamaica	1,629	1,869	2,170	2,323	2,357	2,391	2,427	2,463	1.4	1.5	1.4
Mexico	38,020	52,771	70,416	79,376	81,201	83,039	84,886	86,740	3.3	2.9	2.3
Nicaragua	1,493	2,053	2,771	3,272	3,384	3,501	3,622	3,745	3.2	3.0	3.4
Panama[1]	1,105	1,487	1,956	2,180	2,227	2,274	2,322	2,370	3.0	2.8	2.2
Paraguay	1,773	2,351	3,147	3,693	3,807	3,922	4,039	4,158	2.9	3.0	3.1
Peru	9,931	13,193	17,295	19,698	20,208	20,727	21,256	21,791	2.9	2.7	2.6
Suriname	598	372	352	353	355	357	359	362	−5.4	−0.6	0.4
Trinidad and Tobago	843	1,027	1,068	1,118	1,130	1,144	1,157	1,171	1.8	0.3	1.1
Uruguay	2,538	2,808	2,914	3,008	3,025	3,042	3,060	3,077	1.0	0.4	0.6
Venezuela	7,502	10,604	15,024	17,317	17,792	18,272	18,757	19,246	3.5	3.5	2.8
Latin America	**207,235**	**272,377**	**346,983**	**388,086**	**396,603**	**405,224**	**413,932**	**422,696**	**2.8**	**2.4**	**2.2**

Sources: Latin American Demographic Center, Santiago, Chile; and IDB estimates.

[1] Panama includes the former Canal Zone, from 1980.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC. Annual Report for 1990. February 1991. Table 1. P. 124.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

1990 Urban	1990 Rural		Percent Urban 1990	1980	1970	1960
CENTRAL AMERICAN						
1,420,000	1,595,000	Costa Rica	47.1	43.1	39.7	36.6
--	--	Cuba	--	--	--	--
4,329,000	2,841,000	Dominican Republic	60.4	50.5	40.3	30.2
2,332,000	2,920,000	El Salvador	44.4	41.5	39.4	38.3
3,628,000	5,569,000	Guatemala	39.4	37.4	35.5	32.4
1,840,000	4,673,000	Haiti	28.3	23.7	19.8	15.6
2,245,000	2,893,000	Honduras	43.7	35.9	28.9	22.7
64,304,000	24,294,000	Mexico	72.6	66.4	59.0	50.8
2,313,000	1,558,000	Nicaragua	59.8	53.4	47.0	39.6
1,292,000	1,126,000	Panama	53.4	49.7	47.6	41.2
SOUTH AMERICA						
27,887,000	4,435,000	Argentina	86.3	82.9	78.4	73.6
3,748,000	3,566,000	Bolivia	51.2	44.3	40.7	39.3
112,643,000	37,725,000	Brazil	74.9	66.2	55.8	44.9
11,314,000	1,859,000	Chile	85.9	81.2	75.2	67.8
23,079,000	9,899,000	Colombia	70.0	63.9	57.2	48.2
5,934,000	4,653,000	Ecuador	56.0	47.0	39.5	34.4
2,030,000	2,247,000	Paraguay	47.5	41.7	37.1	35.6
15,132,000	6,418,000	Peru	70.2	64.5	57.4	46.3
2,644,000	450,00	Uruguay	85.5	83.8	82.1	80.1
17,859,000	1,876,000	Venezuela	90.5	83.3	72.4	66.6

World Eagle table. Data from Inter-American Development Bank. Economic and Social Progress in Latin America. 1991. Report. Table A-2, P. 272.

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percentage of total population living in areas termed urban by that country.

OTHERS

Belize	50	Guyana	35
Suriname	48		
Antigua & Barbuda	58	Netherlands Antilles	53
Bahamas	75	Puerto Rico	72
Barbados	32	St. Kitts-Nevis	45
Dominica	--	St. Lucia	46
Grenada	--	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	21
Guadeloupe	90	Trinidad & Tobago	64
Jamaica	51		
Martinique	82		
Canada	77	Nigeria	16
China	26	Philippines	42
Egypt	45	South Africa	58
France	73	UK	87
India	27	USA	74
Iran	54	USSR (formerly)	66
Israel	90		
Japan	77		

-- not available

World Eagle illustration. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

CURRENT RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE AND POPULATION DOUBLING TIME IN YEARS, IF CURRENT RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE CONTINUED

	Current Rate of Natural Increase	Population Doubling Time (in years)
CENTRAL AMERICA		
Costa Rica	2.4	28
Cuba	1.1	62
Dominican Republic	2.3	30
El Salvador	2.8	25
Guatemala	3.0	23
Haiti	2.9	24
Honduras	3.1	23
Mexico	2.3	30
Nicaragua	3.4	21
Panama	2.1	34
SOUTH AMERICA		
Argentina	1.2	56
Bolivia	2.6	27
Brazil	1.9	36
Chile	1.8	40
Colombia	2.0	35
Ecuador	2.4	29
Paraguay	2.8	25
Peru	2.3	30
Uruguay	0.8	83
Venezuela	2.3	30

Population Doubling Time

For a given geographical area, an annual growth rate of this % . . .	will cause the population of that area to double in . . .
0.5%	139 years
1.0	69
1.5	46
2.0	35
2.5	28
3.0	23
3.5	20
4.0	17

World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

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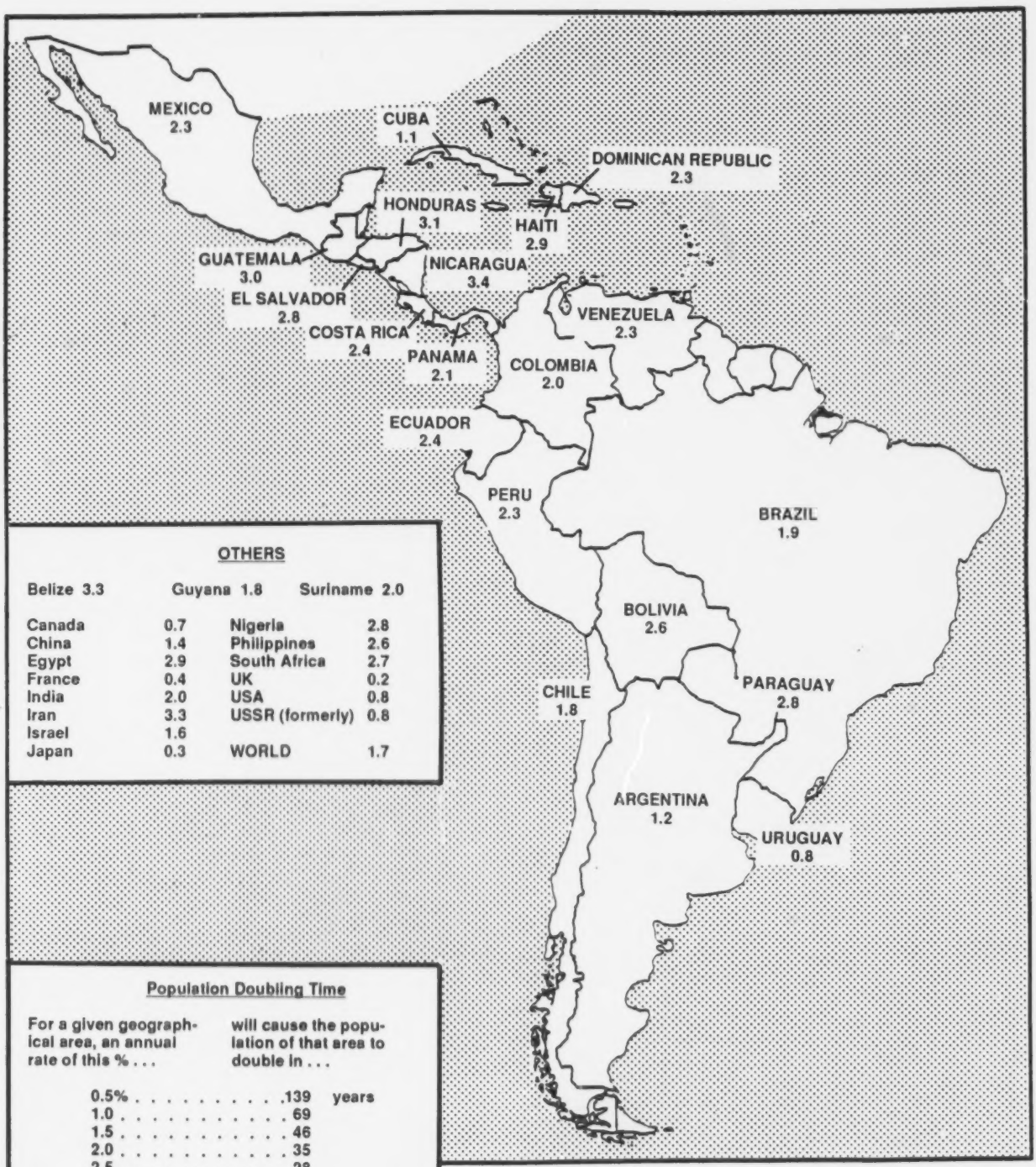
CURRENT RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE (ANNUAL)

(Percent)



OTHERS

Belize	3.3	Guyana	1.8
Suriname	2.0		
Canada	0.7	Nigeria	2.8
China	1.4	Philippines	2.6
Egypt	2.9	South Africa	2.7
France	0.4	UK	0.2
India	2.0	USA	0.8
Iran	3.3	USSR (formerly)	0.8
Israel	1.6		
Japan	0.3	WORLD	1.7

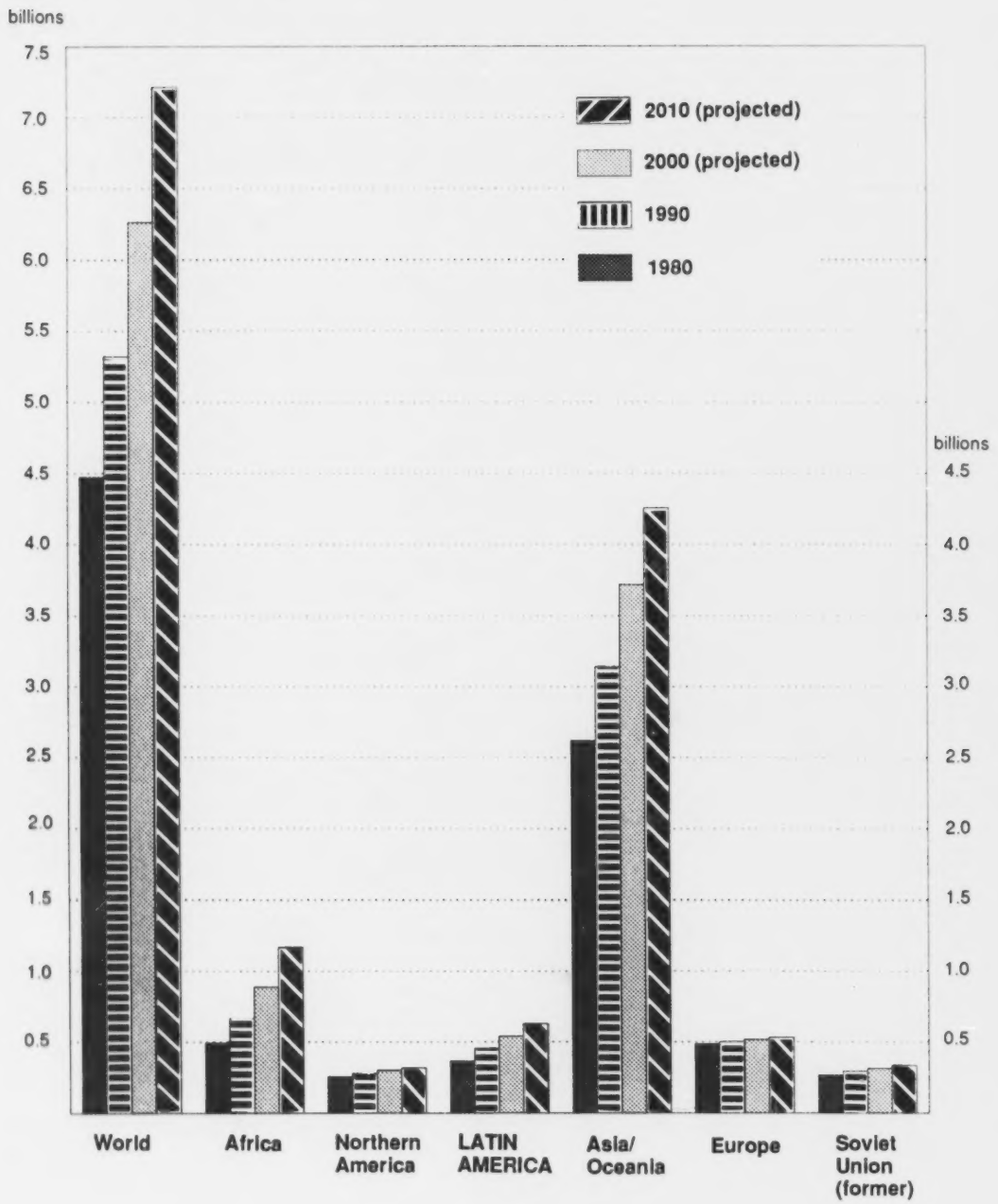
Population Doubling Time

For a given geographical area, an annual rate of this % . . .	will cause the population of that area to double in . . .
0.5%	139 years
1.0	69
1.5	46
2.0	35
2.5	28
3.0	23
3.5	20
4.0	17

World Eagle illustration. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

POPULATION GROWTH: WORLD AND REGIONS

Midyear Population in billions



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census. 1991 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Table 1434, p. 830.

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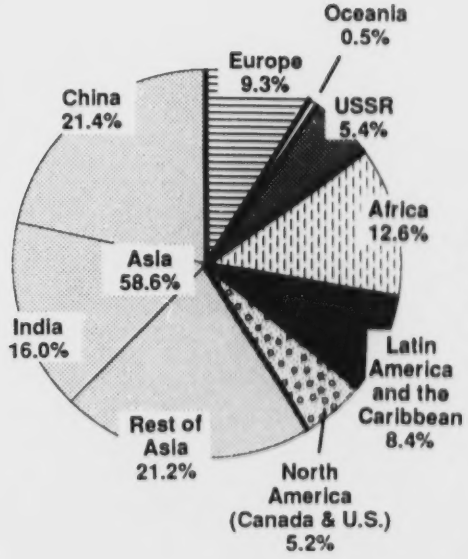
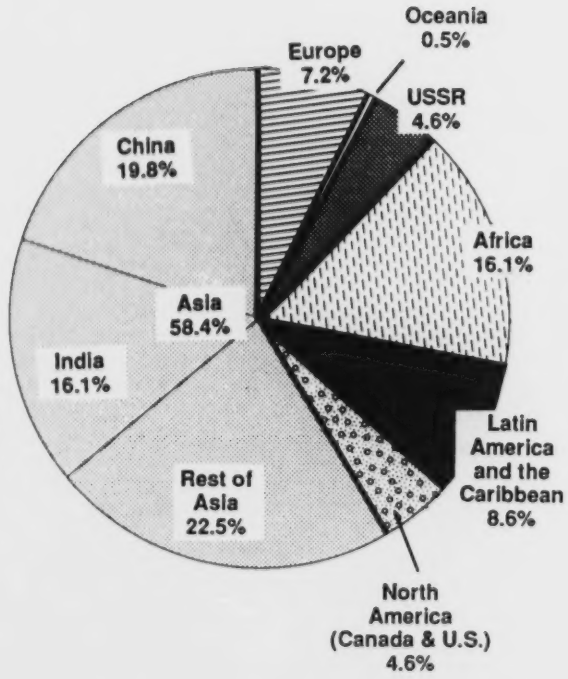
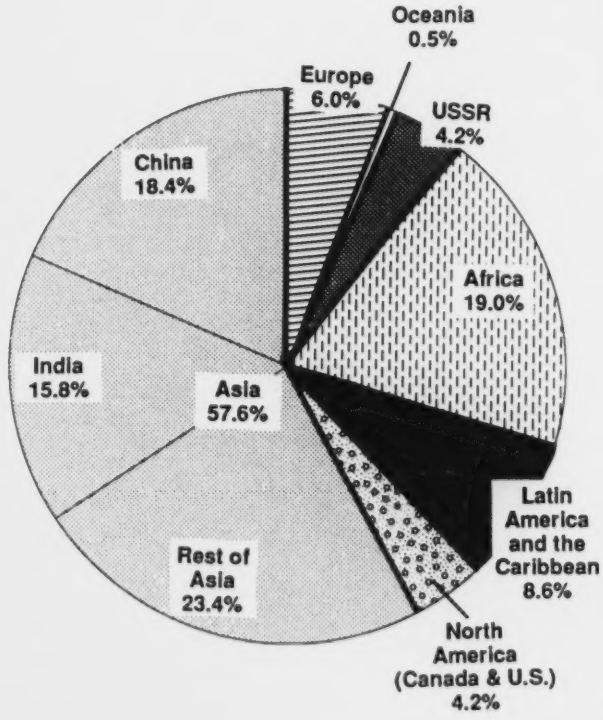
DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION BY REGION: YEARS MID-1991, 2010, 2025



Mid-1991: 5.384 billion



Year 2010: 7.189 billion



Year 2025: 8.645 billion

61

World Eagle charts. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

Chart for Year 2025 does not sum to 100 because of internal rounding.

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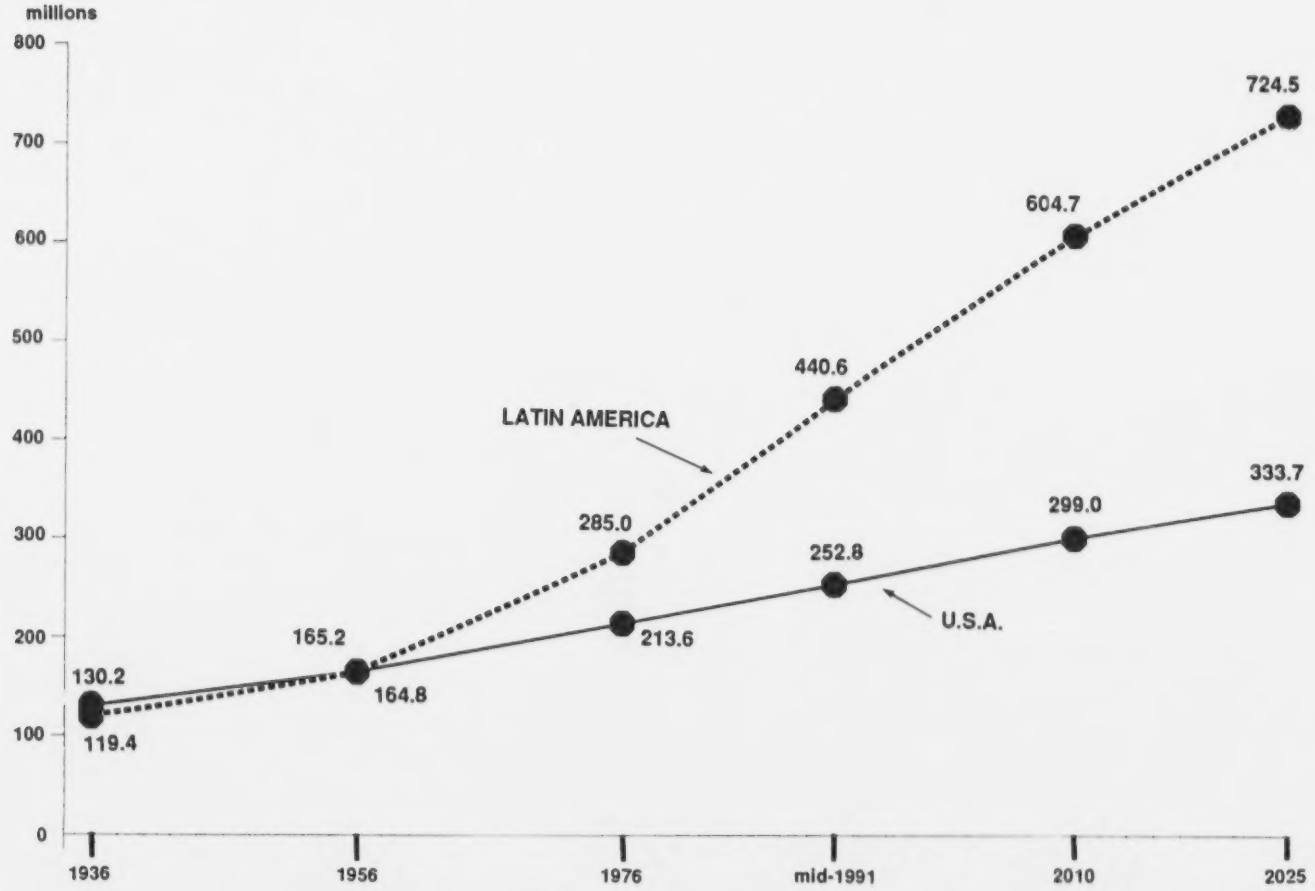
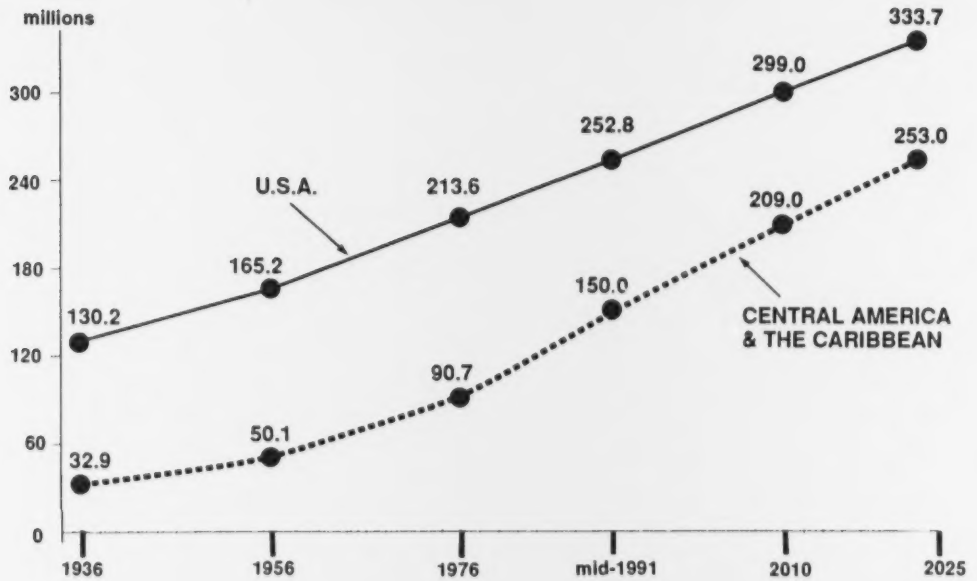
POPULATION GROWTH: LATIN AMERICA AND U.S.A.



World Eagle chart. Data from The Statesman's Yearbook, editions of 1939, 1956, 1976-77

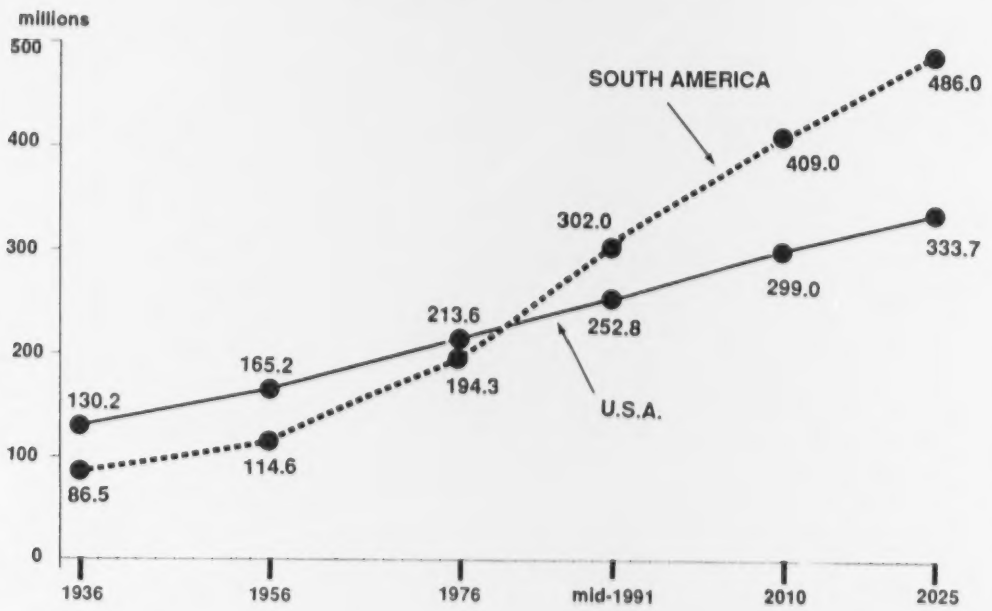
Estimates for mid-1991, and projections for 2010 and 2025 are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

POPULATION GROWTH: CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN AND U.S.A.



POPULATION GROWTH: SOUTH AMERICA AND U.S.A.

(includes Guyana & Surianme)



World Eagle charts. Data from The Statesman's Yearbook, editions of 1939, 1956, 1976-77.

Estimates for mid-1991 and projections for 2010 and 2025 are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

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POPULATION ESTIMATED FOR MID-1991, AND PROJECTED TO YEARS 2010 AND 2025

	Mid-1991	2010[a]	2025[a]
CENTRAL AMERICA			
Costa Rica	3,100,000	4,500,000	5,600,000
Cuba	10,700,000	12,300,000	13,000,000
Dominican Republic	7,300,000	9,900,000	11,400,000
El Salvador	5,400,000	7,600,000	9,400,000
Guatemala	9,500,000	15,800,000	21,700,000
Haiti	6,300,000	9,400,000	12,300,000
Honduras	5,300,000	8,700,000	11,500,000
Mexico	85,700,000	119,500,000	143,300,000
Nicaragua	3,900,000	6,400,000	8,200,000
Panama	2,500,000	3,300,000	3,900,000
SOUTH AMERICA			
Argentina	32,700,000	39,900,000	45,200,000
Bolivia	7,500,000	11,400,000	14,300,000
Brazil	153,300,000	207,500,000	245,800,000
Chile	13,400,000	17,200,000	19,800,000
Colombia	33,600,000	45,600,000	54,200,000
Ecuador	10,800,000	15,500,000	19,200,000
Paraguay	4,400,000	6,900,000	9,200,000
Peru	22,000,000	31,000,000	37,400,000
Uruguay	3,100,000	3,500,000	3,700,000
Venezuela	20,100,000	28,800,000	35,400,000
OTHERS			
Belize	200,000	400,000	500,000
Guyana	800,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
Suriname	400,000	600,000	700,000
Canada	26,800,000	31,500,000	33,700,000
China	1,151,300,000	1,420,300,000	1,590,800,000
Egypt	54,500,000	81,800,000	105,400,000
Germany	79,500,000	82,200,000	81,500,000
India	859,200,000	1,157,800,000	1,365,500,000
Iran	58,600,000	100,000,000	141,400,000
Israel	4,900,000	6,100,000	7,200,000
Japan	123,800,000	135,800,000	134,600,000
Nigeria	122,500,000	213,000,000	305,400,000
Philippines	62,300,000	85,600,000	100,700,000
South Africa	40,600,000	66,000,000	92,000,000
United Kingdom	57,500,000	59,800,000	61,000,000
USA	252,800,000	299,000,000	333,700,000
USSR (formerly)	292,000,000	333,000,000	363,000,000

a Projected populations based upon reasonable assumptions on the future course of fertility, mortality, and migration.

World Eagle table. Data and footnote from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

	Crude Birth Rate[a]	Crude Death Rate[b]	Infant Mortality Rate[c]	Total Fertility Rate[d]	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
CENTRAL AMERICA					
Costa Rica	28	4	13.9	3.3	77
Cuba	18	6	10.7	1.9	76
Dominican Republic	30	7	61	3.6	67
El Salvador	35	8	55	4.6	62
Guatemala	38	8	62	5.3	63
Haiti	45	16	107	6.4	53
Honduras	39	8	48	5.3	65
Mexico	29	6	43	3.8	70
Nicaragua	42	8	62	5.5	63
Panama	26	5	22	3.0	72
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	21	8	31	2.7	71
Bolivia	38	12	93	4.9	56
Brazil	27	8	63	3.3	65
Chile	23	6	18.9	2.7	72
Colombia	26	6	37	2.9	68
Ecuador	31	7	58	3.8	66
Paraguay	34	7	41	4.5	67
Peru	31	8	76	4.0	65
Uruguay	18	10	21.9	2.4	72
Venezuela	28	4	23.3	3.3	70
OTHERS					
Belize	38	6	35	4.8	69
Guyana	25	7	52	2.6	64
Suriname	26	6	31	2.8	69
Canada	15	7	7.2	1.7	77
China	21	7	33	2.3	69
Egypt	38	9	73	4.5	57
Germany	11	11	7.5	1.5	75
India	31	10	91	3.9	57
Iran	41	8	43	6.2	65
Israel	22	6	10.0	3.0	76
Japan	10	7	4.5	1.5	79
Nigeria	44	17	119	6.2	48
Philippines	33	7	54	4.1	64
South Africa	35	8	52	4.5	64
UK	14	12	8.4	1.8	75
USA	17	9	9.1	2.1	75
USSR (formerly)	18	10	2.3	23	70

a Crude Birth Rate: annual number of births per 1,000 population
b Crude Death Rate: annual number of deaths per 1,000 population
c Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths of infants under age 1 year per 1,000 births. Rates shown with decimals are completely registered national statistics while those without are estimates.
d Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (roughly ages 15-49). Depending upon mortality levels, a TFR of 2.1 to 2.5 is conisdered "replacement" level. At this level, the population will eventually stop growing.

World Eagle table. Data and footnotes from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

ETHNIC GROUPS WITHIN EACH COUNTRY

(Percent)

Mestizo: mixed Indian and European ancestry

CENTRAL AMERICA	
Costa Rica	96% White (including Mestizo), 2% Black, 1% Indian, 1% Chinese
Cuba	51% Mulatto, 37% White, 11% Black, 1% Chinese
Dominican Republic	73% Mixed, 16% White, 11% Black
El Salvador	89% Mestizo, 10% Indian, 1% White
Guatemala	56% Ladino (Mextizo), 44% Indian
Haiti	95% Black, 5% Mulatto and European
Honduras	90% Mestizo, 7% Indian, 2% Black, 1% White
Mexico	60% Mestizo (Indian-Spanish), 30% Amerindian or predominantly Amerindian, 9% White or predominantly White, 1% Other
Nicaragua	69% Mestizo, 17% White, 9% Black, 5% Indian
Panama	70% Mestizo, 14% West Indian, 10% White, 6% Indian
SOUTH AMERICA	
Argentina	85% white, 15% Mestizo, Indian, or other Nonwhite Groups
Bolivia	30% Quechua, 25% Aymara, 25-30% Mixed, 5-15% European
Brazil	Portuguese, Italian, German, Japanese, Black, Amerindian; 55% White, 38% Mixed, 6% Black, 1% Other
Chile	95% European and European-Indian, 3% Indian, 2% Other
Colombia	58% Mestizo, 20% White, 14% Mulatto, 4% Black, 3% Mixed Black-Indian, 1% Indian
Ecuador	55% Mestizo, 25% Indian, 10% Spanish, 10% Black
Paraguay	95% Mestizo, 5% White and Indian
Peru	45% Indian, 37% Mestizo, 15% White, 3% Black, Japanese, Chinese, and Other
Uruguay	88% White, 8% Mestizo, 4% Black
Venezuela	67% Mestizo, 21% White, 10% Black, 2% Indian

World Eagle table. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1991.

POLITICAL DEPENDENCE, INDEPENDENCE, AND INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES, 20 L* AND 45 ELA**

* Latin American Countries
** Extended Latin American Countries

(1983)

PART I. TRADITIONALLY DEFINED LATIN AMERICA

Independent Countries[1]	As Result of War[2] Declared	War[2] Won	Special Circumstances	Memberships OAS	IDB:L	ECLA:L	ALADI	AG	CACM	CBI-IB	SELA
A. ARGENTINA	1810	1816[a]		A	A	A	A				A
B. BOLIVIA	1809	1825[a]		B	B	B	B	B			B
C. BRAZIL			1822[b]	C	C	C	C				C
D. CHILE	1810	1818[a]		D	D	D	D	D[5]			D
E. COLOMBIA	1810	1824[a]	1830[e]	E	E	E	E	E			E
F. COSTA RICA		1821[c]	1838[d]	F	F	F			F	F	F
G. CUBA		1898[a]	1902[i]	G[4]		G					G
H. DOMINICAN REP.[3]		1821[a]	1844[h]	H	H	H				H	H
I. ECUADOR[7]	1809	1822[a]	1830[e]	I	I	I	I	I			I
J. EL SALVADOR		1821[c]	1841[d]	J	J	J			J	J	J
K. GUATEMALA		1821[c]	1839[d]	K	K	K			K	K	K
L. HAITI	1791	1804[k]		L	L	L				L	L
M. HONDURAS		1821[c]	1838[d]	M	M	M			M[6]	M	M
N. MEXICO	1810	1821[a]		N	N	N	N				N
O. NICARAGUA		1821[c]	1838[d]	O	O	O			O	O	O
P. PANAMA			1903[j]	P	P	P				P	P
Q. PARAGUAY			1811[a]	Q	Q	Q	Q				Q
R. PERU	1821	1824[a,f]		R	R	R	R	I			R
S. URUGUAY	1811	1814[a]	1828[l]	S	S	S	S				S
T. VENEZUELA[7]	1810	1821[a,g]	1829[e]	T	T	T	T	T			T

1. The three events that provided the immediate stimulation for independence were the U.S. War for Independence (1776-81); the French Revolution of 1789 proclaiming the Rights of Man and abolishing slavery for France but not its colonies—the most prosperous of which was Saint Domingue (the future Haiti); and the capture of the Spanish monarch by Napoleon Bonaparte, Spain's "ally," who placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain in 1808, thus breaking strong allegiances between Spain and its colonies. (The latter event occurred after France had passed through Spain, driving the monarchy of Portugal to Brazil in 1807, laying the basis for Brazil's independence once the monarchy returned to Portugal in 1821.)
2. Excludes precursor movements such as that by Tiradentes in 1788 (Brazil) or by Miranda in 1806 (Venezuela).
3. France ceded to Spain in 1795.
4. Since 1962 Cuba has been suspended from OAS activities but not membership.
5. Chile withdrew from AG in 1976.
6. Honduras partially withdrew from CACM in 1971.
7. Member of OPEC.

a. Won from Spain.
b. Won from Portugal.
c. Won from Spain and became part of Mexico in 1822-23.
d. Breakup of United Provinces of Central America, which existed to unite Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua from 1823 to 1841. For all practical purposes the breakup came by 1838 and attempts to revive union were militarily defeated by 1842.
e. Breakup of Gran Colombia, which existed to unite Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela from 1819 to 1830.
f. Last Spanish troops left Peru in 1826.
g. Last Spanish troops left Venezuela in 1823.
h. Won from Haiti, which governed Hispaniola or Santo Domingo (future Dominican Republic) from 1822 to 1844. Spain reoccupied from 1861 to 1865.
i. Won from the United States.
j. Won from Colombia.
k. Won from France.
l. Won from Brazil.

SOURCE: SALA, 23-1.

Source: James W. Wilkie, David E. Lorey, and Enrique Ochoa eds. Statistical Abstract of Latin America, Volume 28 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, 1990). Table 3, p. xiv

continued

POLITICAL DEPENDENCE, INDEPENDENCE, AND INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES, 20 L* AND 45 ELA** continued

* Latin American Countries
** Extended Latin American Countries

(1983)

PART II. NON-TRADITIONALLY DEFINED LATIN AMERICA ADDS:

Independent Countries	Year of Independence	From	Organization by Country								
			OAS	IDB:L	ECLA:L	CARICOM[1]	ECCM	OECS	CBI-IB	FAO[4]	SELA[5]
1. Antigua-Barbuda	1981	Gr. Britain	1			1	1	1	1	1	
2. Bahamas	1973	Gr. Britain	2	2	2				2	2	
3. Barbados	1966	Gr. Britain	3	3	3	3			3	3	3
4. Belize	1981	Gr. Britain				4			4	4	
5. Dominica	1978	Gr. Britain	5			5	5	5	5	5	
6. Grenada	1974	Gr. Britain	6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7. Guyana	1966	Gr. Britain		7	7	7			7	7	7
8. Jamaica	1962	Gr. Britain	8	8	8	8			8	8	8
9. St. Kitts-Nevis[2]	1983	Gr. Britain	9			9	9	9	9	9	
10. St. Lucia	1977	Gr. Britain	10			10	10	10	10	10	
11. St. Vincent-Grenadines	1979	Gr. Britain	11			11	11	11	11	11	
12. Suriname	1975	Netherlands	12	12	12				12	12	12
13. Trinidad and Tobago	1962	Gr. Britain	13	13	13	13					13

Dependent Countries	Belonging to	OAS	IDB:L	ICLA:L	CARICOM[1]	ECCM	OECS	CBI-IB	FAO
T1. Anguilla	Great Britain					T1			T1
T2. Bermuda	Great Britain[3]								
T3. British Virgin Islands	Great Britain							T3	T3
T4. Cayman Islands	Great Britain							T4	T4
T5. French Guiana	France								T5
T6. Guadeloupe	France								T6
T7. Martinique	France								T7
T8. Montserrat	Great Britain				T8	T8	T8	T8	T8
T9. Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands							T9	T9
T10. Puerto Rico	United States								T10
T11. Turks and Caicos	Great Britain							T11	T11
T12. U.S. Virgin Islands	United States								T12

1. The Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) was established in 1973 to replace the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA), founded in 1967.
2. St. Kitts is officially known as St. Christopher.
3. Bermuda has been self-governing since 1968. Although under Great Britain, it claims Bermudian nationality.
4. Includes Falkland Islands.
5. The Sistema Económico para Latinoamérica was established in October 1975.

SOURCE: Various, including especially C/CAA, 1983; COHA, May 4, 1982, p. 4; WA, 1987, p. 640.

Source: James W. Wilkie, David E. Lorey, and Enrique Ochoa eds. Statistical Abstract of Latin America, Volume 28 (Los Angeles: UCLA Latin American Center Publications, University of California, 1990). Table 3, p. xv

ASPECTS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Long-form name: Republic of Costa Rica
Type: democratic republic
Capital: San José
Administrative divisions: 7 provinces (provincias, singular—provincia); Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Heredia, Limón, Puntarenas, San José
Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)
Constitution: 9 November 1949
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)
Executive branch: president, two vice presidents, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18

CUBA

Long-form name: Republic of Cuba
Type: Communist state
Capital: Havana
Administrative divisions: 14 provinces (provincias, singular—provincia) and 1 special municipality* (municipio especial); Camagüey, Ciego de Ávila, Cienfuegos, Ciudad de La Habana, Granma, Guantánamo, Holguín, Isla de la Juventud*, La Habana, Las Tunas, Matanzas, Pinar del Río, Sancti Spíritus, Santiago de Cuba, Villa Clara
Independence: 20 May 1902 (from Spain 10 December 1898; administered by the US from 1898 to 1902)
Constitution: 24 February 1976
Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Revolution Day, 1 January (1959)
Executive branch: president of the Council of State, first vice president of the Council of State, Council of State, president of the Council of Ministers, first vice president of the Council of Ministers, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly of the People's Power (Asamblea Nacional del Poder Popular)
Judicial branch: People's Supreme Court
Suffrage: universal at age 16

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Long-form name: Dominican Republic (no short-form name)
Type: republic
Capital: Santo Domingo
Administrative divisions: 29 provinces (provincias, singular—provincia) and 1 district* (distrito); Azua, Baoruco, Barahona, Dajabón, Distrito Nacional*, Duarte, Elías Piña, El Seíbo, Espaillat, Hato Mayor, Independencia, La Altagracia, La Romana, La Vega, María Trinidad Sánchez, Monseñor Nouel, Monte Cristi, Monte Plata, Pedernales, Peravia, Puerto Plata, Salcedo, Samaná, Sánchez Ramírez, San Cristóbal, San Juan, San Pedro De Macorís, Santiago, Santiago Rodríguez, Valverde
Independence: 27 February 1844 (from Haiti)
Constitution: 28 November 1966
Legal system: based on French civil codes
National holiday: Independence Day, 27 February (1844)
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional) consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Senado) and lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18 or if married; members of the armed forces and police cannot vote

EL SALVADOR

Long-form name: Republic of El Salvador
Type: republic
Capital: San Salvador
Administrative divisions: 14 departments (departamentos, singular—departamento); Ahuachapán, Cabañas, Chalatenango, Cuscatlán, La Libertad, La Paz, La Unión, Morazán, San Miguel, San Salvador, Santa Ana, San Vicente, Sonsonate, Usulután
Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)
Constitution: 20 December 1983
Legal system: based on civil and Roman law, with traces of common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)
Executive branch: president, vice president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Suffrage: universal at age 18

GUATEMALA

Long-form name: Republic of Guatemala
Type: republic
Capital: Guatemala
Administrative divisions: 22 departments (departamentos, singular—departamento); Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, El Progreso, Escuintla, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Izabal, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Petén, Quetzaltenango, Quiché, Retalhuleu, Sacatepéquez, San Marcos, Santa Rosa, Sololá, Suchitepéquez, Totonicapán, Zacapa
Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)
Constitution: 31 May 1985, effective 14 January 1986
Legal system: civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)
Executive branch: president, vice president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la Republica)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)
Suffrage: universal at age 18

HAITI

Long-form name: Republic of Haiti
Type: republic
Capital: Port-au-Prince
Administrative divisions: 9 departments, (départements, singular—département) Artibonite, Centre, Grand'Anse, Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Est
Independence: 1 January 1804 (from France)
Constitution: 27 August 1983, suspended February 1986; draft constitution approved March 1987, suspended June 1988, most articles reinstated March 1989; March 1987 Constitution fully observed by government installed on 7 February 1991
Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January (1804)
Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) consisting of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or House of Deputies
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (Cour de Cassation)
Suffrage: universal at age 18

continued

ASPECTS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT continued

CENTRAL AMERICA continued

HONDURAS

Long-form name: Republic of Honduras
Type: republic
Capital: Tegucigalpa
Administrative divisions: 18 departments (departamentos, singular—departamento); Atlántida, Choluteca, Colón, Comayagua, Copán, Cortés, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Gracias a Dios, Intibucá, Islas de la Bahía, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Olancho, Santa Bárbara, Valle, Yoro
Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)
Constitution: 11 January 1982, effective 20 January 1982
Legal system: rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)
Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justica)
Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18

MEXICO

Long-form name: United Mexican States
Type: federal republic operating under a centralized government
Capital: Mexico
Administrative divisions: 31 states (estados, singular—estado) and 1 federal district* (distrito federal); Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Distrito Federal*, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, México, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán, Zacatecas
Independence: 16 September 1810 (from Spain)
Constitution: 5 February 1917
Legal system: mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
National holiday: Independence Day, 16 September (1810)
Executive branch: president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso de la Unión) consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Cámara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Suprema Corte de Justicia)
Suffrage: universal and compulsory (but not enforced) at age 18

NICARAGUA

Long-form name: Republic of Nicaragua
Type: republic
Capital: Managua
Administrative divisions: 9 administrative regions encompassing 16 departments (departamentos, singular—departamento); Boaco, Carazo, Chinandega, Chontales, Estelí, Granada, Jinotega, León, Madriz, Managua, Masaya, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, Río San Juan, Rivas, Zelaya; note—Zelaya may have been replaced by 2 autonomous regions (regiónes autonomistas, singular—región autonomista) named North Atlantic Coast and South Atlantic Coast
Independence: 15 September 1821 (from Spain)
Constitution: January 1987
Legal system: civil law system; Supreme Court may review administrative acts
National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September (1821)
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: National Assembly (Asamblea Nacional)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema) and municipal courts
Suffrage: universal at age 16

PANAMA

Long-form name: Republic of Panama
Type: centralized republic
Capital: Panama
Administrative divisions: 9 provinces (provincias, singular—provincia) and 1 territory* (comarca); Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Coclé, Colón, Darién, Herrera, Los Santos, Panamá, San Blas*, Veraguas
Independence: 3 November 1903 (from Colombia; became independent from Spain 28 November 1821)
Constitution: 11 October 1972; major reforms adopted April 1983
Legal system: based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Justice; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
National holiday: Independence Day, 3 November (1903)
Executive branch: president, two vice presidents, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia) currently being reorganized
Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Long-form name: Argentine Republic
Type: republic
Capital: Buenos Aires (tentative plans to move to Viedma by 1990 indefinitely postponed)
Administrative divisions: 22 provinces (provincias, singular—provincia), 1 national territory* (territorio nacional), and 1 district** (distrito); Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Chubut, Córdoba, Corrientes, Distrito Federal**, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Misiones, Neuquén, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Cruz, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur*, Tucumán; note—the national territory is in the process of becoming a province; the US does not recognize claims to Antarctica
Independence: 9 July 1816 (from Spain)
Constitution: 1 May 1853
Legal system: mixture of US and West European legal systems; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Revolution Day, 25 May (1810)
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional) consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Senado) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Suffrage: universal at age 18

BOLIVIA

Long-form name: Republic of Bolivia
Type: republic
Capital: La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (legal capital and seat of judiciary)
Administrative divisions: 9 departments (departamentos, singular—departamento); Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, El Beni, La Paz, Oruro, Pando, Potosí, Santa Cruz, Tarija
Independence: 6 August 1825 (from Spain)
Constitution: 2 February 1967
Legal system: based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 6 August (1825)
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional) consists of an upper chamber or Chamber of Senators (Cámara de Senadores) and a lower cham-

continued

ASPECTS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT continued

SOUTH AMERICA continued

BOLIVIA continued

ber or Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18 (married) or 21 (single)

BRAZIL

Long-form name: Federative Republic of Brazil
Type: federal republic
Capital: Brasília
Administrative divisions: 26 states (estados, singular—estado) and 1 federal district* (distrito federal); Acre, Alagoas, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Distrito Federal*, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia, Roraima, Santa Catarina, São Paulo, Sergipe, Tocantins; note—the former territories of Amapá and Roraima became states in January 1991
Independence: 7 September 1822 (from Portugal)
Constitution: 5 October 1988
Legal system: based on Latin codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 7 September (1822)
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congresso Nacional) consists of an upper chamber or Federal Senate (Senado Federal) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Cámara dos Deputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Federal Tribunal
Suffrage: voluntary at age 16; compulsory between ages 18 and 70; voluntary at age 70

CHILE

Long-form name: Republic of Chile
Type: republic
Capital: Santiago
Administrative divisions: 13 regions (regiones, singular—región); Aisén del General Carlos Ibáñez del Campo, Antofagasta, Araucanía, Atacama, Bío-Bío, Coquimbo, Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins, Los Lagos, Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena, Maule, Región Metropolitana, Tarapacá, Valparaíso; note—the US does not recognize claims to Antarctica
Independence: 18 September 1810 (from Spain)
Constitution: 11 September 1980, effective 11 March 1981; amended 30 July 1989
Legal system: based on Code of 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 18 September (1810)
Executive branch: president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional) consisting of an upper house or Senate (Senado) and a lower house or Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18

COLOMBIA

Long-form name: Republic of Colombia
Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure
Capital: Bogotá
Administrative divisions: 23 departments (departamentos, singular—departamento), 5 commissariats* (comisarías, singular—comisaría), and 4 intendancies** (intendencias, singular—intendencia); Amazonas*, Antioquia, Arauca**, Atlántico, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, Casanare**, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guainía*, Guaviare*, Huila, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo**, Quindío, Risaralda, San Andrés y Providencia**, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupés*, Vichada*; note—there may be a new special district (distrito especial) named Bogotá; the Constitution of 5 July 1991 states that the commissariats and intendancies are to become full departments and a capital district (distrito capital) of Santa Fe de Bogotá is to be established by 1997
Independence: 20 July 1810 (from Spain)
Constitution: 5 July 1991
Legal system: based on Spanish law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
National holiday: Independence Day, 20 July (1810)
Executive branch: president, presidential designate, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral Congress (Congreso) consists of a nationally elected upper chamber or Senate (Senado) and a regionally elected lower chamber or Chamber of Representatives (Cámara de Representantes)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justica)
Suffrage: universal at age 18

ECUADOR

Long-form name: Republic of Ecuador
Type: republic
Capital: Quito
Administrative divisions: 21 provinces (provincias, singular—provincia); Azuay, Bolívar, Cañar, Carchi, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Galápagos, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Ríos, Manabí, Morona-Santiago, Napo, Pastaza, Pichincha, Sucumbíos, Tungurahua, Zamora-Chinchipe
Independence: 24 May 1822 (from Spain; Battle of Pichincha)
Constitution: 10 August 1979
Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 10 August (1809, independence of Quito)
Executive branch: president, vice president, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral National Congress (Congreso Nacional)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Corte Suprema)
Suffrage: universal at age 18; compulsory for literate persons ages 18-65, optional for other eligible voters

PARAGUAY

Long-form name: Republic of Paraguay
Type: republic
Capital: Asunción
Administrative divisions: 19 departments (departamentos, singular—departamento); Alto Paraguay, Alto Paraná, Amambay, Boquerón, Caaguazú, Caazapá, Canindeyú, Central, Chaco, Concepción, Cordillera, Guairá, Itapúa, Misiones, Ñeembucú, Nueva Asunción, Paraguarí, Presidente Hayes, San Pedro
Independence: 14 May 1811 (from Spain)
Constitution 25 August 1967
Legal system: based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court of Justice; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Days, 14-15 May (1811)
Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet), Council of State
Legislative branch: bicameral Congress (Congreso) consists of an upper chamber or Chamber of Senators (Cámara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)
Lead ge: universal and compulsory at age ρ to age 60

continued

ASPECTS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT continued

SOUTH AMERICA continued

PERU

Long-form name: Republic of Peru
Type: republic
Capital: Lima
Administrative divisions: 24 departments (departamentos, singular—departamento) and 1 constitutional province* (provincia constitucional); Amazonas, Ancash, Apurímac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Callao*, Cusco, Huancavelica, Huánuco, Ica, Junín, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Pasco, Piura, Puno, San Martín, Tacna, Tumbes, Ucayali; note—the 1979 Constitution and legislation enacted from 1987 to 1990 mandate the creation of regions (regiones, singular—región) intended to function eventually as autonomous economic and administrative entities; so far, 12 regions have been constituted from 23 existing departments—Amazonas (from Loreto), Andrés Avelino Cáceres (from Huánuco, Pasco, Junín), Arequipa (from Arequipa), Chavín (from Ancash), Grau (from Tumbes, Piura), Inca (from Cusco, Madre de Dios, Apurímac), La Libertad (from La Libertad), Los Libertadores-Huari (from Ica, Ayacucho, Huancavelica), Mariategui (from Moquegua, Tacna, Puno), Nor Oriental del Marañon (from Lambayeque, Cajamarca, Amazonas), San Martín (from San Martín), Ucayali (from Ucayali); formation of another region has been delayed by the reluctance of the constitutional province of Callao to merge with the department of Lima; because of inadequate funding from the central government, the regions have yet to assume their reponsibilities and at the moment co-exist with the departmental structure
Independence: 28 July 1821 (from Spain)
Constitution: 28 July 1980 (often referred to as the 1979 Constitution because the Constituent Assembly met in 1979, but the Constitution actually took effect the following year); reestablished civilian government with a popularly elected president and bicameral legislature
Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 28 July (1821)
Executive branch: president, two vice presidents, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: bicameral Congress (Congreso) consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Senado) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justicia)
Suffrage: universal at age 18

URUGUAY

Long-form name: Oriental Republic of Uruguay
Type: republic
Capital: Montevideo
Administrative divisions: 19 departments (departamentos, singular—departamento): Artigas, Canelones, Cerro Largo, Colonia, Durazno, Flores, Florida, Lavalleja, Maldonado, Montevideo, Paysandú, Río Negro, Rivera, Rocha, Salto, San José, Soriano, Tacuarembó, Treinta y Tres
Independence: 25 August 1828 (from Brazil)
Constitution: 27 November 1966, effective February 1967, suspended 27 June 1973, new constitution rejected by referendum 30 November 1980
Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 25 August (1828)
Executive branch: president, vice president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: bicameral General Assembly (Asamblea General) consists of an upper chamber or Chamber of Senators (Cámara de Senadores) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Representatives (Cámera de Representantes)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18

VENEZUELA

Long-form name: Republic of Venezuela
Type: republic
Capital: Caracas
Administrative divisions: 20 states (estados, singular—estado), 2 territories* (territorios, singular—territorio), 1 federal district** (distrito federal), and 1 federal dependence*** (dependencia federal); Amazonas*, Anzoátegui, Apure, Aragua, Barinas, Bolívar, Carabobo, Cojedes, Delta Amacuro*, Dependencias Federales***, Distrito Federal**, Falcón, Guárico, Lara, Mérida, Miranda, Monagas, Nueva Esparta, Portuguesa, Sucre, Táchira, Trujillo, Yaracuy, Zulia; note—the federal dependence consists of 11 federally controlled island groups with a total of 72 individual islands
Independence: 5 July 1811 (from Spain)
Constitution: 23 January 1961
Legal system: based on Napoleonic code; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
National holiday: Independence Day, 5 July (1811)
Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: bicameral Congress of the Republic (Congreso de la Republica) consists of an upper chamber or Senate (Senado) and a lower chamber or Chamber of Deputies (Cámara de Diputados)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Suprema de Justica)
Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18, though poorly enforced

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Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1991.

THREE BONDS

THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

As specified in its Charter, the Organization of American States (OAS) has the following essential purpose: to strengthen the peace and security of the Hemisphere; to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the member states; to provide for common action on the part of those states in the event of aggression; to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them; and to promote, by cooperative action, their economic, social and cultural development.

The OAS is the oldest regional society of nations in the world, dating back to the First International Conference of American States, which was held in Washington, DC, in 1890. Within the United Nations it is a regional agency. Its Charter was signed in Bogata in 1948 and amended by the Protocol of Buenos Aires, which entered into force in 1970. Today the OAS is made up of thirty-five member states. The General Secretariat of the Organization, its central and permanent organ, is situated in the city of Washington DC.

The 35 Member States:

Antigua & Barbuda	Colombia	Guyana	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Argentina	Costa Rica	Haiti	Saint Lucia
The Bahamas	Cuba	Honduras	Saint Vincent & The Grenadines
Barbados	Dominica	Jamaica	Suriname
Belize	Dominican Republic	Mexico	Trinidad & Tobago
Bolivia	Ecuador	Nicaragua	United States
Brazil	El Salvador	Panama	Uruguay
Canada	Grenada	Paraguay	Venezuela
Chile	Guatemala	Peru	

In 1962, the OAS excluded Cuba from OAS activities, but not from membership

Source: OAS

THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Inter-American Development Bank is an international financial institution established in 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America. Its headquarters are in Washington DC.

The Bank has become a major catalyst in mobilizing resources for the development of Latin America. It has also fostered a more equitable distribution of the benefits of development. It has done so through a pioneering role in financing development projects designed to improve the quality of life of the lower income sectors of the region's population.

The 44 Member Countries:

Argentina	Colombia	Guatemala	Netherlands	Sweden
Austria	Costa Rica	Guyana	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Bahamas	Denmark	Haiti	Norway	Trinidad & Tobago
Barbados	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Panama	United Kingdom
Belgium	Ecuador	Israel	Paraguay	United States
Bolivia	El Salvador	Italy	Peru	Uruguay
Brazil	Finland	Jamaica	Portugal	Venezuela
Canada	France	Japan	Spain	Yugoslavia
Chile	Germany	Mexico	Suriname	

Source: IDB

THE RIO TREATY (Inter-American Treaty of Mutual Assistance, known also as Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance)

Signed and Ratified at Rio de Janeiro, September 2, 1947. Entered into force, December 3, 1948. Provides for peaceful settlement of disputes in the Western Hemisphere and common action against aggressors, whether American or non-American, within a defense zone encircling North and South America and including Greenland and Antarctica. Canada, Ecuador, and Nicaragua did not sign, but Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Trinidad & Tobago joined later. In 1964, signatories suspended Cuba.

The 21 Member Countries:

Argentina	Costa Rica	Haiti	Paraguay
Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Peru
Brazil	Ecuador	Mexico	Trinidad & Tobago
Chile	El Salvador	Nicaragua	United States
Colombia	Guatemala	Panama	Uruguay
		Venezuela	

Source: 1986 Information Please Almanac. Pp. 143-145.

DISPUTES

CENTRAL AMERICA

CUBA

Disputes: US Naval Base at Guantánamo is leased to US and only mutual agreement or US abandonment of the area can terminate the lease

EL SALVADOR

Disputes: dispute with Honduras over several sections of the land boundary; dispute over Golfo de Fonseca maritime boundary because of disputed sovereignty of islands

GUATEMALA

Disputes: claims Belize, but boundary negotiations to resolve the dispute are underway

HAITI

Disputes: claims US-administered Navassa Island

HONDURAS

Disputes: dispute with El Salvador over several sections of the land boundary; dispute over Golfo de Fonseca maritime boundary because of disputed sovereignty of islands; unresolved maritime boundary with Nicaragua

MEXICO

Disputes: claims Clipperton Island (French possession)

NICARAGUA

Disputes: territorial disputes with Colombia over the Archipelago de San Andrés y Providencia and Quita Sueño Bank; unresolved maritime boundary in Golfo de Fonseca

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Disputes: short section of the boundary with Uruguay is in dispute; short section of the boundary with Chile is indefinite; claims British-administered Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas); claims British-administered South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; territorial claim in Antarctica

BOLIVIA

Disputes: has wanted a sovereign corridor to the South Pacific Ocean since the Atacama area was lost to Chile in 1884; dispute with Chile over Río Lauca water rights

BRAZIL

Disputes: short section of the boundary with Paraguay (just west of Guaira Falls on the Rio Paraná) is in dispute; two short sections of boundary with Uruguay are in dispute (Arroyo de la Invernada area of the Rio Quarai and the islands at the confluence of the Rio Quarai and the Uruguay); has noted possible Latin claims in Antarctica

CHILE

Disputes: short section of the southern boundary with Argentina is indefinite; Bolivia has wanted a sovereign corridor to the South Pacific Ocean since the Atacama area was lost to Chile in 1884; dispute with Bolivia over Río Lauca water rights; territorial claim in Antarctica (Chilean Antarctic Territory) partially overlaps Argentine claim

COLOMBIA

Disputes: maritime boundary dispute with Venezuela in the Gulf of Venezuela; territorial dispute with Nicaragua over Archipelago de San Andrés y Providencia and Quita Sueño Bank

ECUADOR

Disputes: two sections of the boundary with Peru are in dispute

PARAGUAY

Disputes: short section of the boundary with Brazil (just west of Guaíra Falls on the Rio Paraná) has not been determined

PERU

Disputes: two sections of the boundary with Ecuador are in dispute

URUGUAY

Disputes: short section of boundary with Argentina is in dispute; two short sections of the boundary with Brazil are in dispute (Arroyo de la Invernada area of the Rio Quarai and the islands at the confluence of the Rio Quarai and the Uruguay)

VENEZUELA

Disputes: claims all of Guyana west of the Essequibo river; maritime boundary dispute with Colombia in the Gulf of Venezuela

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Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1991.

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Overview: In 1990 the economy grew at an estimated 3.5% rate, a decrease from the strong 5.0% gain of the previous year. Gains in agricultural production (on the strength of good coffee and banana crops) and in construction, were partially offset by lower rates of growth for industry. In 1990 consumer prices rose by about 25% and the trade deficit widened. Unemployment is officially reported at 6%, but much underemployment remains. External debt, on a per capita basis, is among the world's highest.

CUBA

Overview: The economy, centrally planned and largely state owned, is highly dependent on the agricultural sector and foreign trade. Sugar provides about 75% of export revenues and over half is exported to the USSR. The economy has stagnated since 1985 under policies that have deemphasized material incentives in the workplace, abolished farmers' informal produce markets, and raised prices of government-supplied goods and services. In 1990 the economy probably fell 3%, largely as a result of declining trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Recently the government has been trying to increase trade with Latin America and China. Cuba has had difficulty servicing its foreign debt since 1982. The government currently is encouraging foreign investment in tourist facilities. Other investment priorities include sugar, basic foods, and nickel. The annual $4 billion Soviet subsidy, a main prop to Cuba's threadbare economy, is likely to show a substantial decline over the next few years in view of the USSR's mounting economic problems. Instead of highly subsidized trade, Cuba will be shifting to trade at market prices in convertible currencies. In early 1991, the shortages of fuels, spare parts, and industrial products in general had become so severe as to amount to a deindustrialization process in the eyes of some observers.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Overview: The economy is largely dependent on trade; imported components average 60% of the value of goods consumed in the domestic market. Rapid growth of free trade zones has established a significant expansion of manufacturing for export, especially wearing apparel. Over the past decade tourism has also increased in importance and is a major earner of foreign exchange and a source of new jobs. Agriculture remains a key sector of the economy. The principal commercial crop is sugarcane, followed by coffee, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco. Domestic industry is based on the processing of agricultural products, durable consumer goods, minerals, and chemicals. Unemployment is officially reported at about 30%, but there is considerable underemployment. An increasing foreign debt burden and galloping inflation are the economy's greatest weaknesses.

EL SALVADOR

Overview: The agricultural sector accounts for 25% of GDP, employs about 40% of the labor force, and contributes about 66% to total exports. Coffee is the major commercial crop, accounting for 45% of export earnings. The manufacturing sector, based largely on food and beverage processing, accounts for 18% of GDP and 15% of employment. Economic losses because of guerrilla sabotage total more than $2.0 billion since 1979. The costs of maintaining a large military seriously constrain the government's efforts to provide essential social services. Nevertheless, growth in national output last year exceeded growth in population for the first time since 1987.

GUATEMALA

Overview: The economy is based on agriculture, which accounts for 26% of GDP, employs about 60% of the labor force, and supplies two-thirds of exports. Manufacturing accounts for about 15% of GDP and 12% of the labor force. In 1990 the economy grew by 3.5%, the fourth consecutive year of mild growth. Government economic policies, however, were erratic in 1990—an election year—and inflation shot up to 60%, the highest level in modern times.

HAITI

Overview: About 85% of the population live in abject poverty. Agriculture is mainly small-scale subsistence farming and employs two-thirds of the work force. The majority of the population does not have ready access to safe drinking water, adequate medical care, or sufficient food. Few social assistance programs exist, and the lack of employment opportunities remains one of the most critical problems facing the economy, along with soil erosion and political instability.

HONDURAS

Overview: Honduras is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, accounting for nearly 30% of GDP, employing 62% of the labor force, and producing two-thirds of exports. Productivity remains low, however, leaving considerable room for improvement. Although industry is still in its early stages, it employs nearly 9% of the labor force, accounts for 15% of GDP, and generates 20% of exports. The service sectors, including public administration, account for 48% of GDP and employ nearly 20% of the labor force. Basic problems facing the economy include a high population growth rate, a high unemployment rate, a lack of basic services, a large and inefficient public sector, and an export sector dependent mostly on coffee and bananas, which are subject to sharp price fluctuations.

MEXICO

Overview: Mexico's economy is a mixture of state-owned industrial plants (notably oil), private manufacturing and services, and both large-scale and traditional agriculture. In the 1980s Mexico experienced severe economic difficulties: the nation accumulated large external debts as world petroleum prices fell; rapid population growth outstripped the domestic food supply; and inflation, unemployment, and pressures to emigrate became more acute. Growth in national output, however, appears to be recovering, rising from 1.4% in 1988 to 3.9% in 1990. The US is Mexico's major trading partner, accounting for two-thirds of its exports and imports. After petroleum, border assembly plants and tourism are the largest earners of foreign exchange. The government, in consultation with international economic agencies, is implementing programs to stabilize the economy and foster growth. In 1991 the government also plans to begin negotiations with the US and Canada on a free trade agreement.

NICARAGUA

Overview: Government control of the economy historically has been extensive, although the Chamorro government has pledged to reduce it. The financial system is directly controlled by the state, which also regulates wholesale purchasing, production, sales, foreign trade, and distribution of most goods. Over 50% of the agricultural and industrial firms are state owned. Sandinista economic policies and the war have

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES continued

CENTRAL AMERICA continued

NICARAGUA continued

produced a severe economic crisis. The foundation of the economy continues to be the export of agricultural commodities, largely coffee and cotton. Farm production fell by roughly 7% in 1989, the fifth successive year of decline. The agricultural sector employs 44% of the work force and accounts for 23% of GDP and 86% of export earnings. Industry, which employs 13% of the work force and contributes about 25% to GDP, showed a drop of 7% in 1989 and remains below pre-1979 levels. External debt is one of the highest in the world on a per capita basis. In 1990 the annual inflation rate was 11,800%, sharply up from 1,800% in 1989.

PANAMA

Overview: GDP expanded by an estimated 5% in 1990, after contracting 1% in 1988 and 14% in 1989. Political stability prompted greater business confidence and consumer demand, leading to increased production by the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, construction, and utilities sectors. The transportation sector and government services declined slightly due to slack early-1990 transits through the Panama Canal, lower oil pipeline flowthrough, and Panama City's budget cuts. Imports and exports posted gains during the year, and government revenues were up sharply over 1989's levels.

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Overview: Argentina is rich in natural resources and has a highly literate population, an export-oriented agricultural sector, and a diversified industrial base. Nevertheless, following decades of mismanagement and statist policies, the economy has encountered major problems in recent years, leading to escalating inflation and a recession in 1988-90. A widening public-sector deficit and a multidigit inflation rate have dominated the economy over the past three years; retail prices rose nearly 5,000% in 1989 and another 1,345% in 1990. Since 1978, Argentina's external debt has nearly doubled to $60 billion, creating severe debt-servicing difficulties and hurting the country's creditworthiness with international lenders.

BOLIVIA

Overview: The Bolivian economy steadily deteriorated between 1980 and 1985 as La Paz financed growing budget deficits by expanding the money supply and inflation spiraled—peaking at 11,700%. An austere orthodox economic program adopted by newly elected President Paz Estenssoro in 1985, however, succeeded in reducing inflation to between 10% and 20% annually since 1987, eventually restarting economic growth. President Paz Zamora retained the economic policies of the previous government, keeping inflation down and continuing the moderate growth begun under his predecessor. Nevertheless, Bolivia continues to be one of the poorest countries in Latin America, and it remains vulnerable to price fluctuations for its limited exports—agricultural products, minerals, and natural gas. Moreover, for many farmers, who constitute half of the country's work force, the main cash crop is coca, which is sold for cocaine processing.

BRAZIL

Overview: The economy, with large agrarian, mining, and manufacturing sectors, entered the 1990s with declining real growth, runaway inflation, an unserviceable foreign debt of $122 billion, and a lack of policy direction. In addition, the economy remained highly regulated, inward-looking, and protected by substantial trade and investment barriers. Ownership of major industrial and mining facilities is divided among private interests—including several multinationals—and the government. Most large agricultural holdings are private, with the government channeling financing to this sector. Conflicts between large landholders and landless peasants have produced intermittent violence. The government is seeking an IMF standby loan despite several failed agreements over the past decade. Relations with foreign commercial banks remain strained because of mounting interest arrears on Brazil's long-term debt. The Collor government, which assumed office in March 1990, is embarked on an ambitious reform program that seeks to modernize and reinvigorate the economy by stabilizing prices, deregulating the economy, and opening it to increased foreign competition. A major long-run strength is Brazil's vast natural resources.

CHILE

Overview: In 1990 economic growth slowed from an average of 6.2% for the previous six years to about 1.5% as a result of tight monetary policy aimed at reducing inflation. Monetary policy was not successful at slowing price increases until the end of the year, however, and inflation, exacerbated by higher world oil prices, increased to 27.3% in 1990 from 21.4% in 1989. Copper prices held strong in 1990, helping to maintain a balance-of-payments surplus and increase international reserves. Most observers expect that inflationary pressures have run their course and price increases will slow during 1991, contributing to growth of 4-5%.

COLOMBIA

Overview: Economic development has slowed gradually since 1986, but growth rates remain high by Latin American standards. Conservative economic policies have kept inflation and unemployment near 30% and 10%, respectively. The rapid development of oil, coal, and other nontraditional industries over the past four years has helped to offset the decline in coffee prices—Colombia's major export. The collapse of the International Coffee Agreement in the summer of 1989, a troublesome rural insurgency, and drug-related violence dampen prospects for future growth.

ECUADOR

Overview: Ecuador continues to recover from a 1986 drop in international oil prices and a major earthquake in 1987 that interrupted oil exports for six months and forced Ecuador to suspend foreign debt payments. In 1988-89 oil exports recovered—accounting for nearly half of Ecuador's total export revenues—and Quito resumed full interest payments on its official debt and partial payments on its commercial debt. The Borja administration has pursued austere economic policies that have helped reduce inflation and restore international reserves. Ecuador was granted an IMF standby agreement worth $135 million in 1989, and Quito will seek to reschedule its foreign commercial debt in 1991.

PARAGUAY

Overview: The economy is predominantly agricultural. Agriculture, including forestry, accounts for about 25% of GNP, employs about 45% of the labor force, and provides the bulk of exports. Paraguay has no known significant mineral or petroleum resources but does have a large hydropower potential. Since 1981 economic performance has declined compared with the boom period of

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES continued

SOUTH AMERICA continued

PARAGUAY continued

1976-81, when real GDP grew at an average annual rate of nearly 11%. During 1982-86 real GDP fell in three of five years, inflation jumped to an annual rate of 32%, and foreign debt rose. Factors responsible for the erratic behavior of the economy were the completion of the Itaipu hydroelectric dam, bad weather for crops, and weak international commodity prices for agricultural exports. In 1987 the economy experienced a minor recovery because of improved weather conditions and stronger international prices for key agricultural exports. The recovery continued through 1990, on the strength of bumper crops in 1988-89. The government, however, must follow through on promises of reforms needed to deal with escalating inflation, large fiscal deficits, growing debt arrearages, and falling reserves.

PERU

Overview: The Peruvian economy is basically capitalistic, with a large dose of government welfare programs and government management of credit. In the 1980s the economy suffered from hyperinflation, declining per capita output, and mounting external debt. Peru was shut off from IMF and World Bank support in the mid-1980s because of its huge debt arrears. An austerity program implemented shortly after the Fujimori government took office in July 1990 contributed to a third consecutive yearly contraction of economic activity, but was able to generate a small recovery in the last quarter. After a burst of inflation as the program eliminated government price subsidies, monthly price increases eased to the single-digit level for the first time since mid-1988. Lima has restarted current payments to multilateral lenders and, although it faces $14 billion in arrears on its external debt, is working toward an accommodation with its creditors.

URUGUAY

Overview: The economy is slowly recovering from the deep recession of the early 1980s. In 1988 real GDP grew by only 0.5% and in 1989 by 1.5%. The recovery was led by growth in the agriculture and fishing sectors, agriculture alone contributing 20% to GDP, employing about 11% of the labor force, and generating a large proportion of export earnings. Raising livestock, particularly cattle and sheep, is the major agricultural activity. In 1990, despite healthy exports and an improved current account, domestic growth remained weak because of government concentration on the external sector, adverse weather conditions, and prolonged strikes. Bringing down high inflation, reducing a large fiscal deficit, and avoiding frequent strikes remain major economic problems for the government.

VENEZUELA

Overview: Petroleum is the cornerstone of the economy and accounted for 21% of GDP, 60% of central government revenues, and 81% of export earnings in 1989. President Pérez introduced an economic readjustment program when he assumed office in February 1989. Lower tariffs and price supports, a free market exchange rate, and market-linked interest rates have thrown the economy into confusion, causing about an 8% decline in GDP in 1989, but the economy recovered part way in 1990.

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1991.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(In percent)

	Proportion of Regional GDP			Real Growth Rates						
	Averages			Averages			Annual			
Country	1960–69	1970–79	1980–89	1961–70	1971–80	1981–86	1987	1988	1989	1990
Argentina	19.1	15.9	11.7	4.4	2.5	−1.7	2.3	−3.6	−5.8	−2.0
Bahamas	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.0	2.0
Barbados	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.6	0.1	−0.0	2.8	3.5	3.5	−3.0
Bolivia	1.0	1.0	0.8	4.7	4.0	−1.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.9
Brazil	28.0	33.3	38.1	5.4	8.7	2.5	2.0	−0.7	3.1	−4.0
Chile	5.2	3.8	3.5	4.2	2.6	0.3	5.8	7.4	10.1	2.0
Colombia	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.5	3.1	5.3	4.3	3.2	3.7
Costa Rica	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.0	5.4	1.1	4.6	3.2	5.6	3.5
Dominican Republic	0.5	0.5	0.6	5.1	6.9	1.7	8.7	0.5	4.2	−5.0
Ecuador	1.1	1.3	1.5	5.2	9.1	1.9	−4.3	9.3	0.1	1.8
El Salvador	1.0	0.9	0.6	5.8	2.6	−2.1	2.4	1.5	1.6	2.5
Guatemala	1.0	1.0	0.9	5.5	5.7	−0.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.8
Guyana	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	1.2	−3.3	0.7	−3.6	−6.9	0.0
Haiti	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	4.7	−0.8	0.6	−1.5	−1.5	−2.0
Honduras	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.3	5.7	1.4	5.3	5.4	2.3	−3.8
Jamaica	0.8	0.6	0.4	5.1	−1.6	0.1	7.2	1.5	7.9	3.3
Mexico	17.0	18.5	20.5	7.1	6.7	0.8	1.8	1.6	3.5	2.5
Nicaragua	0.7	0.6	0.4	6.9	−0.1	−0.2	−0.9	−10.7	−2.2	−5.5
Panama	0.6	0.6	0.6	8.1	5.1	2.8	2.1	−15.7	−0.6	2.9
Paraguay	0.5	0.5	0.7	4.6	8.7	1.9	4.4	6.6	5.9	3.5
Peru	5.3	4.2	3.6	4.4	3.6	1.0	10.3	−8.2	−13.6	−6.0
Suriname	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.6	4.4	−1.2	−10.8	3.3	1.4	1.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	0.9	0.8	4.3	5.6	−3.1	−5.3	−3.8	−0.4	0.1
Uruguay	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.6	3.0	−1.2	6.0	0.5	1.4	0.5
Venezuela	8.6	8.6	7.4	6.3	4.4	−0.2	4.5	6.2	−8.3	4.5
Latin America	100	100	100	5.4	5.9	1.1	2.8	0.4	0.9	−0.8

Source: IDB, based on official statistics of member countries and estimates.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC. Annual Report for 1990. February 1991. Table II. P. 2.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA,[1] 1960-1989

Country	(In 1988 U.S. dollars)						(As a percent of OECD[2])				
	1960	1970	1980	1987	1988	1989	1970	1980	1987	1988	1989
Argentina	2,491.9	3,342.7	3,618.8	3,035.2	2,890.3	2,689.4	29.4	25.5	18.6	17.1	15.5
Bahamas	6,430.6	8,172.3	8,755.0	9,969.8	10,068.4	10,097.1	71.9	61.8	61.1	59.5	58.1
Barbados	3,277.6	5,995.1	5,819.8	5,860.6	6,067.4	6,279.3	52.7	41.1	35.9	35.9	36.2
Bolivia	809.3	1,019.3	1,169.2	907.0	907.3	903.8	9.0	8.3	5.6	5.4	5.2
Brazil	980.9	1,257.8	2,291.4	2,320.8	2,257.7	2,279.9	11.1	16.2	14.2	13.3	13.1
Chile	1,780.0	2,140.2	2,386.0	2,286.6	2,414.2	2,615.0	18.8	16.8	14.0	14.3	15.1
Colombia	750.2	926.4	1,278.5	1,396.3	1,427.0	1,443.7	8.2	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.3
Costa Rica	1,052.0	1,342.5	1,729.4	1,577.7	1,584.9	1,630.2	11.8	12.2	9.7	9.4	9.4
Dominican Republic	376.6	452.3	686.9	701.7	689.4	703.0	4.0	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.0
Ecuador	637.4	773.0	1,369.5	1,214.7	1,293.9	1,262.8	6.8	9.7	7.4	7.6	7.3
El Salvador	897.1	1,126.4	1,152.6	950.3	946.1	941.5	9.9	8.1	5.8	5.6	5.4
Guatemala	638.4	824.2	1,083.4	870.6	878.8	887.6	7.3	7.6	5.3	5.2	5.1
Guyana	587.6	614.1	663.3	549.4	530.2	493.5	5.4	4.7	3.4	3.1	2.8
Haiti	368.8	326.3	431.2	365.1	352.8	341.1	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.0
Honduras	652.6	808.0	1,013.8	906.2	925.3	917.9	7.1	7.2	5.6	5.5	5.3
Jamaica	1,275.2	1,833.5	1,340.9	1,312.8	1,312.4	1,395.9	16.1	9.5	8.0	7.8	8.0
Mexico	1,043.9	1,492.1	2,139.2	1,932.3	1,919.7	1,945.0	13.1	15.1	11.8	11.3	11.2
Nicaragua	1,059.3	1,503.4	1,098.4	850.7	734.1	694.4	13.2	7.8	5.2	4.3	4.0
Panama	1,130.2	1,824.4	2,288.9	2,374.5	1,960.1	1,908.0	16.1	16.2	14.5	11.6	11.0
Paraguay	741.2	873.6	1,496.8	1,401.4	1,449.9	1,491.2	7.7	10.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Peru	1,289.6	1,497.5	1,623.1	1,583.1	1,416.5	1,194.3	13.2	11.5	9.7	8.4	6.9
Suriname	1,866.4	2,506.0	4,084.3	3,349.1	3,440.9	3,460.2	22.0	28.8	20.5	20.3	19.9
Trinidad and Tobago	3,080.6	3,839.1	6,358.6	4,644.1	4,415.6	4,343.9	33.8	44.9	28.4	26.1	25.0
Uruguay	2,223.7	2,357.5	3,057.7	2,886.0	2,884.6	2,907.6	20.7	21.6	17.7	17.1	16.7
Venezuela	2,755.2	3,583.5	3,874.7	3,286.4	3,399.1	3,038.5	31.5	27.3	20.1	20.1	17.5
Latin America	**1,226.3**	**1,572.8**	**2,181.4**	**2,045.2**	**2,009.5**	**1,985.4**	**13.8**	**15.4**	**12.5**	**11.9**	**11.4**

Sources: For countries in Latin America, IDB estimates based on official statistics and for OECD countries, *OECD Main Economic Indicators*, October 1990.

[1] See *Economic and Social Progress in Latin America*, 1990 report, Statistical Appendix, Methodological Notes for Tables B-1 to B-17.
[2] Due to differences in the methodology used by the IDB and OECD for conversion of national accounts to a common currency, the data are not strictly comparable to those published in previous issues of the Annual Report. The per capita GDP of OECD countries in constant 1988 U.S. dollars was estimated at $11,366 for 1970, $14,170 for 1980, $16,324 for 1987, $16,916 for 1988, and $17,367 for 1989.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC. Annual Report for 1990. February 1991. Table 2. P. 125.

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PER CAPITA GNP IN U.S. DOLLARS, 1986

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica	$1,790
Cuba	--
Dominican Republic	790
El Salvador	1,040
Guatemala	920
Haiti	400
Honduras	900
Mexico	1,990
Nicaragua	830
Panama	1,780

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina	$2,160
Bolivia	600
Brazil	2,550
Chile	1,770
Colombia	1,190
Ecuador	1,040
Paraguay	1,030
Peru	1,090
Uruguay	2,620
Venezuela	2,450

THE CARIBBEAN

Antigua & Barbuda	$3,880
Bahamas	11,370
Barbados	6,370
Dominica	1,670
Grenada	1,900
Jamaica	1,260
Puerto Rico	$5,190
St. Kitts-Nevis	2,860
Saint Lucia	1,810
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	1,200
Trinidad & Tobago	3,160

OTHERS

Belize	$1,600
Guyana	310
Suriname	3,020
Canada	$19,020
China	360
Egypt	630
Germany	16,200
India	350
Israel	9,750
Japan	$23,730
Nigeria	250
Philippines	700
South Africa	2,460
UK	14,750
USA	21,100

-- not available

World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1991 World Population Data Sheet.

PER CAPITA GNP IN U.S. DOLLARS 1989

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1991 World Population Data Sheet.

IN 1990, THESE SEVEN COUNTRIES PRODUCED 90 PERCENT OF THE ESTIMATED TOTAL OUTPUT OF GOODS AND SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING 25 COUNTRIES

Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.
MEXICO
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
PERU
BRAZIL
Together, Brazil and Mexico Produced 60% of Total For The 25 Countries Listed Above.
CHILE
ARGENTINA

World Eagle illustration. Data from Inter-American Development Bank. Economic and Social Progress in Latin America, 1991 Report. Table B-1, page 273.

GROWTH OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE, 1986-1989[1]

(Average annual growth rates in percent)

	Consumption				Investment				Exports[2]				Imports[2]			
Country	1986	1987	1988	1989	1986	1987	1988	1989	1986	1987	1988	1989	1986	1987	1988	1989
Argentina	7.3	0.8	-6.0	-4.2	17.5	17.0	-10.8	-31.0	-7.0	-1.0	21.6	4.6	17.5	6.1	-11.4	-17.5
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	4.9	1.8	3.7	8.0	7.4	2.5	2.1	12.9	-8.2	0.5	2.2	-8.8	-7.6	-1.0	2.0	2.2
Bolivia	1.6	3.1	3.9	3.2	-12.9	10.9	-24.6	-10.5	11.2	-6.1	6.5	12.1	19.7	7.9	-15.0	4.7
Brazil	5.4	0.7	-1.3	3.4	22.3	-1.2	-4.7	2.0	-10.6	19.2	13.1	5.0	28.7	-2.9	-1.3	7.0
Chile	3.8	3.8	8.7	8.2	11.8	22.7	9.2	28.9	9.8	8.8	6.1	13.7	9.6	17.1	12.1	25.3
Colombia	4.2	3.8	4.5	3.7	4.4	9.2	8.0	-8.8	20.7	7.8	-0.6	12.5	4.0	5.4	5.6	-3.2
Costa Rica	3.8	4.4	2.9	5.9	30.8	3.2	-6.4	4.8	3.6	21.0	8.8	13.8	17.6	17.6	1.0	13.6
Dominican Republic	5.9	4.8	-5.9	3.8	4.0	41.5	8.2	8.4	1.3	13.0	8.7	19.3	7.9	16.8	-2.3	19.0
Ecuador	0.7	2.7	2.1	0.8	2.7	-2.9	0.4	2.5	8.3	-15.9	31.9	-1.3	-0.3	15.5	-10.4	4.7
El Salvador	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.1	21.5	-4.2	18.5	34.5	-12.6	12.4	-9.4	-17.5	-2.8	0.4	-0.5	6.1
Guatemala	-0.0	7.4	4.3	2.9	0.2	32.5	-1.0	2.8	-14.0	6.0	5.6	13.7	-14.7	47.8	3.8	6.3
Guyana	5.6	-8.8	-7.3	-6.6	13.0	1.4	3.5	-5.0	-6.7	1.5	0.0	2.9	3.7	-9.7	-2.4	3.3
Haiti	1.6	0.9	-1.6	-0.3	-9.6	3.9	-6.9	-4.2	-17.3	-0.6	-7.2	-3.4	-11.8	3.3	-8.0	1.4
Honduras	4.9	5.5	6.4	2.3	-15.3	7.5	-4.9	-5.1	4.4	0.2	3.6	4.6	-1.7	2.6	1.5	0.5
Jamaica	2.9	3.7	10.2	3.8	-15.9	26.9	16.8	18.9	6.7	9.2	-3.8	6.7	-3.1	12.4	16.2	6.3
Mexico	-2.1	-0.3	3.5	6.3	-21.2	4.5	12.2	5.3	5.3	10.7	5.0	3.0	-12.4	5.0	37.6	19.0
Nicaragua	-4.2	0.9	-12.4	-9.7	-1.2	-1.5	0.3	-8.5	-17.6	-2.2	-12.2	35.8	-14.3	3.5	-5.7	-15.2
Panama	0.2	1.0	-18.5	10.1	8.6	2.4	-63.6	-58.9	4.8	-1.9	-2.8	-3.6	-1.7	-4.4	-34.1	13.6
Paraguay	3.2	1.8	8.1	2.5	3.7	6.6	3.9	10.2	-4.2	36.7	6.0	25.2	16.7	19.4	8.7	14.0
Peru	13.0	8.4	-8.6	-15.9	32.8	28.1	-11.4	-23.6	-10.2	-7.3	-6.0	19.1	20.4	14.9	-14.3	-17.6
Suriname	-0.6	-11.3	2.3	-2.2	-20.4	-6.6	25.1	-5.0	-2.9	-6.6	2.6	1.4	-5.5	-6.6	2.8	-8.4
Trinidad and Tobago	6.5	-11.5	-7.1	-1.6	-12.1	-19.4	-18.1	2.1	-1.3	-4.4	10.3	-3.3	8.4	-26.3	-8.1	-5.3
Uruguay	9.1	8.6	-0.9	2.3	4.3	23.8	2.5	-10.4	14.7	-8.4	3.6	5.8	27.0	8.8	-2.3	4.6
Venezuela	3.9	2.4	6.1	-2.9	4.6	14.2	15.1	-53.0	12.4	-1.7	7.9	6.1	0.8	2.2	19.0	-34.6
Latin America	**3.8**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**2.0**	**7.2**	**5.6**	**0.3**	**-6.2**	**-0.1**	**8.1**	**8.3**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**4.4**	**7.6**	**1.9**

Source: IDB, based on official statistics of member countries.

[1] Gross domestic product is equal to consumption plus investment plus exports minus imports.
[2] Goods and non factor services.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC. Annual Report for 1990. February 1991. Table 4. P. 127.

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GROWTH OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTOR OF ORIGIN, 1986-1989

(Average annual growth rates in percent)

	Agriculture[1]				Industry[2]				Services[3]			
Country	1986	1987	1988	1989	1986	1987	1988	1989	1986	1987	1988	1989
Argentina	−3.2	3.6	−1.2	−2.0	10.3	2.3	−6.1	−10.2	5.3	2.1	−1.9	−3.2
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbados	4.5	−11.2	−5.9	−9.0	6.0	−1.1	6.9	5.5	5.2	5.3	2.8	3.4
Bolivia	−4.7	−0.4	1.0	−3.5	−5.5	2.2	9.3	8.5	2.6	3.1	−1.3	1.1
Brazil	−8.1	15.0	−0.4	2.2	11.9	1.0	−2.6	4.0	3.3	0.5	0.4	2.3
Chile	8.8	3.2	5.5	4.7	5.4	4.5	7.3	9.5	5.3	6.8	7.6	11.0
Colombia	3.3	6.5	2.5	4.9	11.5	5.8	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.8	2.3
Costa Rica	4.8	4.2	4.6	5.5	6.7	5.1	2.2	5.4	5.0	4.5	3.3	5.5
Dominican Republic	−0.5	2.9	−1.3	2.2	6.1	18.5	−0.3	5.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	4.3
Ecuador	10.3	4.1	9.0	−1.0	−0.1	−14.9	5.6	−1.5	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.6
El Salvador	−3.1	2.1	−1.0	0.2	2.5	4.0	3.3	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.5	0.4
Guatemala	−0.8	3.9	4.3	3.5	2.3	3.7	3.9	4.5	−0.2	3.3	3.4	4.0
Guyana	3.7	−5.8	−8.7	−5.5	−3.1	0.9	−5.8	−12.6	0.3	5.4	1.3	−4.0
Haiti	2.4	0.3	−1.3	−1.1	−3.6	0.3	−1.0	−0.4	1.4	1.0	−1.9	−2.3
Honduras	2.4	4.1	1.8	1.4	6.1	1.1	6.9	4.0	4.3	6.6	5.9	2.3
Jamaica	−2.2	5.3	−5.5	−4.2	4.3	7.6	3.1	16.8	3.0	7.4	0.7	1.8
Mexico	−2.0	1.1	−3.2	−3.1	−5.8	3.4	2.3	5.1	−3.5	0.9	1.7	3.0
Nicaragua	−8.8	−3.2	−10.5	2.7	2.6	−0.4	−24.2	−6.2	0.2	0.1	−2.8	−3.2
Panama	−2.2	7.4	−7.5	2.4	4.7	2.7	−28.4	−2.8	4.2	1.3	−14.2	−0.9
Paraguay	−6.1	7.0	12.1	7.7	0.4	3.6	5.5	5.7	3.2	3.3	3.8	5.1
Peru	6.2	5.1	7.9	−3.0	16.4	10.5	−9.5	−16.5	9.4	9.0	−9.3	−12.3
Suriname	−1.5	4.7	1.2	−2.0	3.8	−17.3	−0.1	−1.4	−2.9	−10.8	7.5	3.0
Trinidad and Tobago	−23.6	6.4	−9.0	69.4	−5.9	−8.7	−4.3	−2.6	4.6	−7.1	−5.0	−6.2
Uruguay	4.3	2.6	0.5	1.4	10.7	12.5	−2.0	−2.0	6.6	3.6	1.8	3.0
Venezuela	8.1	4.0	4.6	−5.1	7.4	3.6	6.6	−10.2	4.9	5.2	6.0	−7.6
Latin America	**−2.4**	**6.7**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**6.9**	**2.5**	**−0.7**	**0.6**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**0.8**

Source: IDB, based on official statistics of member countries.

[1] Agriculture includes agriculture and livestock production, hunting and fishing, and forestry.
[2] Industry includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction.
[3] Services includes commerce, transport and communications, financial services, government, and other services.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC. Annual Report for 1990. February 1991. Table 3. P. 126.

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DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

-- In Percent, Year 1989 --

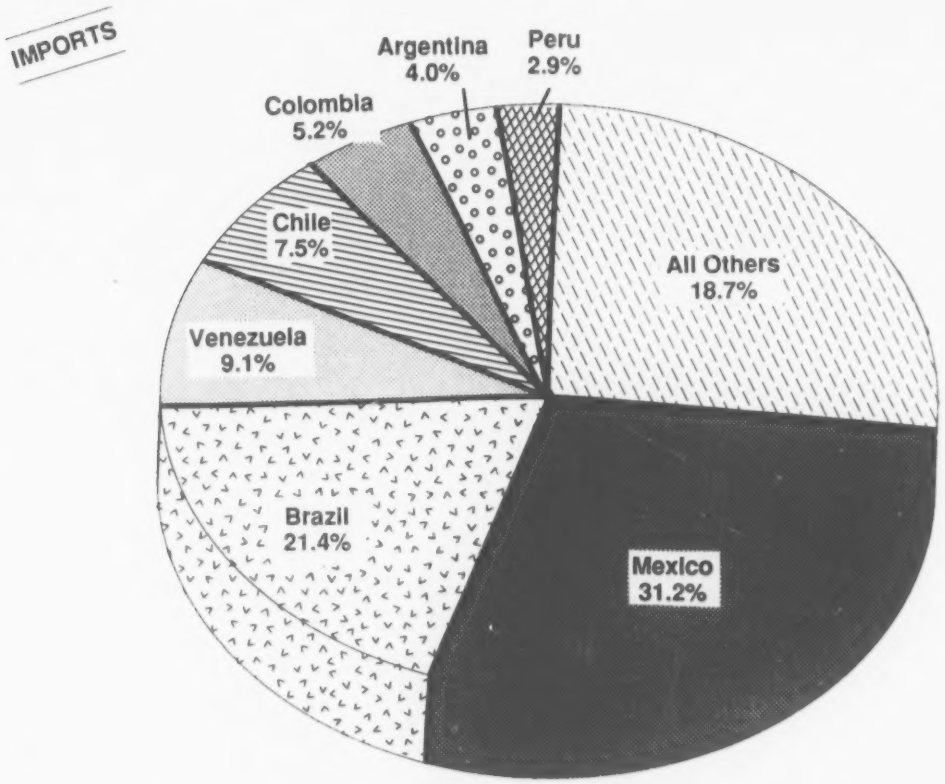
(Manufacturing is part of the industrial sector but its share of GDP is shown separately because it typically is the most dynamic part of the industrial sector.)
(Columns 1,2, and 4 sum to 100 percent; Column 3 is part of Column 2.)

	1 Agriculture	2 Industry	3 (Manufacturing)	4 Services
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Costa Rica	17	27	--	56
Cuba	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	15	26	11	59
El Salvador	12	21	16	67
Guatemala	18	26	--	56
Haiti	31	38	15	31
Honduras	21	25	14	54
Mexico	9	32	23	59
Nicaragua	29	23	19	48
Panama	11	15	7	75
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	14	33	35	53
Bolivia	32	30	13	38
Brazil	9	43	31	48
Chile	--	--	--	--
Colombia	17	36	21	47
Ecuador	15	39	21	47
Paraguay	29	22	16	48
Peru	8	30	21	62
Uruguay	11	28	22	61
Venezuela	6	46	28	48
Others				
China	32	48	34	20
Egypt	19	30	14	52
Germany	2	37	32	62
India	30	29	18	41
Iran	23	15	7	62
Japan	3	41	30	56
Nigeria	31	44	10	25
Philippines	24	33	22	43
South Africa	6	44	24	50
UK	2	37	20	62
USA	2	29	17	69

-- Not Available

World Eagle table. Data from The World Bank. World Development Report 1991. Table 3.

IN 1990, SEVEN COUNTRIES ACCOUNTED FOR 81.3% OF THE DOLLAR VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO LATIN AMERICA



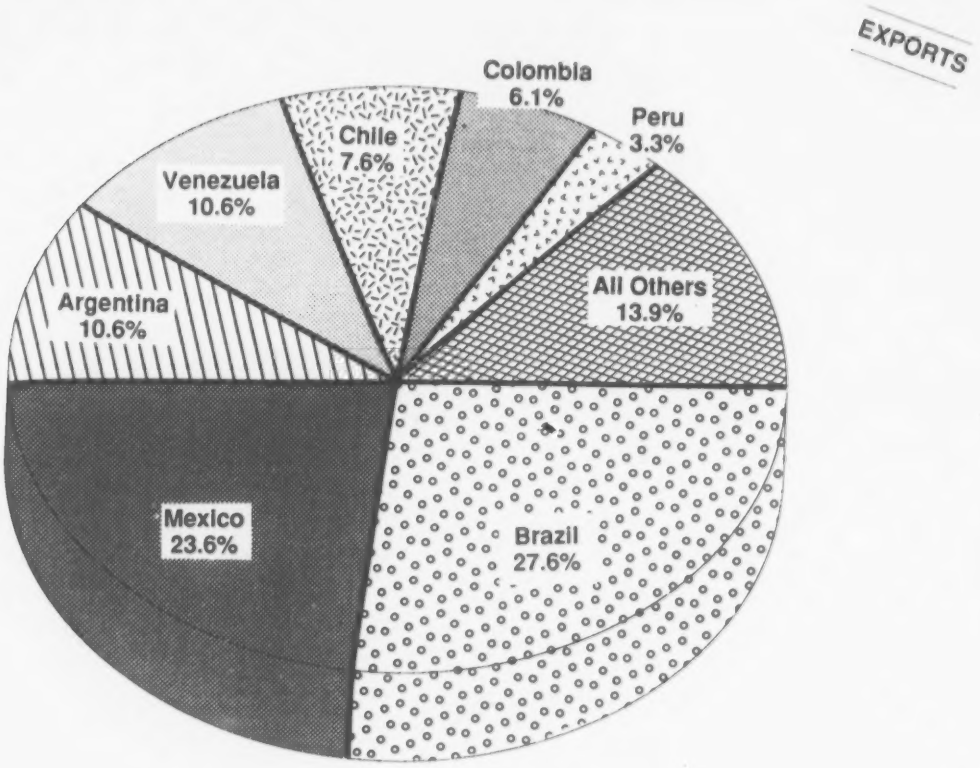
Total Value of Imports for the 20 Countries Listed Below for the Year 1990: US$95,409,000,000

The 20 countries of:				
	Costa Rica	$1,800,000,000	Argentina	$3,800,000,000
	Cuba	2,500,000,000	Bolivia	690,000,000
	Dominican Republic	1,900,000,000	Brazil	20,400,000,000
	El Salvador	1,200,000,000	Chile	7,200,000,000
	Guatemala	1,770,000,000	Colombia	5,000,000,000
	Haiti	348,000,000	Ecuador	1,900,000,000
	Honduras	981,000,000[a]	Paraguay	1,400,000,000
	Mexico	29,800,000,000	Peru	2,780,000,000
	Nicaragua	710,000,000[a]	Uruguay	1,280,000,000
	Panama	1,250,000,000	Venezuela	8,700,000,000

a 1989

World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1991.

IN 1990, SIX COUNTRIES ACCOUNTED FOR 86.1% OF THE DOLLAR VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA



Total Value of Exports for the 20 Countries Listed Below for the Year 1990: US$113,760,000,000

The 20 countries of:	Costa Rica	$1,400,000,000	Argentina	$12,100,000,000
	Cuba	770,000,000	Bolivia	805,000,000
	Dominican Republic	922,000,000	Brazil	31,400,000,000
	El Salvador	571,000,000	Chile	8,600,000,000
	Guatemala	1,240,000,000	Colombia	6,900,000,000
	Haiti	169,000,000	Ecuador	2,700,000,000
	Honduras	940,000,000[a]	Paraguay	980,000,000
	Mexico	26,800,000,000	Peru	3,010,000,000
	Nicaragua	298,000,000[a]	Uruguay	1,700,000,000
	Panama	355,000,000	Venezuela	12,100,000,000

a 1989

World Eagle chart. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1991.

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS, 1989

	Percentage Share of Merchandise Imports				
	Food	Fuels	Other Primary Commodities	Machinery & Transport Equipment	Others Manufactures
CENTRAL AMERICA					
Costa Rica	8	4	4	28	57
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..
Domican Republic	14	6	3	30	47
El Salvador	16	7	5	32	40
Guatemala	8	9	3	34	45
Haiti	23	1	2	26	47
Honduras	12	4	2	29	53
Mexico	16	4	8	34	37
Nicaragua	14	3	1	39	42
Panama	15	17	2	18	48
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	4	9	9	35	43
Bolivia	18	2	3	38	40
Brazil	5	30	8	29	28
Chile	5	12	5	41	37
Colombia	9	4	7	37	43
Ecuador	9	4	7	34	46
Paraguay	12	23	2	30	33
Peru	22	10	5	26	36
Uruguay	7	14	7	33	39
Venezuela	12	1	9	47	31

.. not available

World Eagle table. Data from The World Bank. 1991 World Development Report. Table 15.

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, 1989

	Percentage Share of Merchandise Exports				
	Fuels Minerals and Metals	Other Primary Commodities	Machinery & Transport Equipment	Other Manufactures	Textiles and Clothing [a]
CENTRAL AMERICA					
Costa Rica	1	69	4	27	18
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	2	28	5	65	35
El Salvador	1	79	5	15	11
Guatemala	2	81	0	16	11
Haiti	0	14	16	70	43
Honduras	1	87	1	11	7
Mexico	41	14	24	21	2
Nicaragua	1	96	1	2	0
Panama	2	78	0	19	7
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	4	64	6	26	3
Bolivia	80	15	1	4	1
Brazil	15	33	20	32	3
Chile	57	33	1	9	1
Colombia	26	49	1	24	6
Ecuador	49	48	0	2	0
Paraguay	0	92	0	8	1
Peru	55	26	1	17	9
Uruguay	0	61	3	35	14
Venezuela	91	1	1	7	0

a A Subgroup of Other Manufactures

World Eagle table. Data from The World Bank. 1991 World Development Report. Table 16.

MAJOR COMMODITIES TRADED, AND WITH WHOM: CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Exports: $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—coffee, bananas, textiles, sugar;
partners—US 75%, FRG, Guatemala, Netherlands, UK, Japan
Imports: $1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1990);
commodities—petroleum, machinery, consumer durables, chemicals, fertilizer, foodstuffs;
partners—US 35%, Japan, Guatemala, FRG

Exports: $5.4 billion (f.o.b., 1989);
commodities—sugar, nickel, shellfish, citrus, tobacco, coffee;
partners—USSR 67%, GDR 6%, China 4% (1988)
Imports: $8.1 billion (c.i.f., 1989);
commodities—capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum;
partners—USSR 71%, other Communist countries 15% (1988)

CUBA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Exports: $922 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—sugar, coffee, cocoa, gold, ferronickel;
partners—US 63%
Imports: $1.9 billion (c.i.f., 1990 est.);
commodities—foodstuffs, petroleum, cotton and fabrics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals;
partners—US 50%

EL SALVADOR

Exports: $571 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—coffee 45%, sugar, cotton, shrimp;
partners—US 49%, FRG 24%, Guatemala 7%, Costa Rica 4%, Japan 4%
Imports: $1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1990 est.);
commodities—petroleum products, consumer goods, foodstuffs, machinery, construction materials, fertilizer;
partners—US 40%, Guatemala 12%, Venezuela 7%, Mexico 7%, FRG 5%, Japan 4%

GUATEMALA

Exports: $1.24 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—coffee 24%, sugar 9%, bananas 8%, beef 4%;
partners—US 28%, El Salvador, FRG, Costa Rica, Italy
Imports: $1.77 billion (c.i.f., 1990);
commodities—fuel and petroleum products, machinery, grain, fertilizers, motor vehicles;
partners—US 37%, Mexico, FRG, Japan, El Salvador

HAITI

Exports: $169 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—light manufactures 65%, coffee 19%, other agriculture 8%, other 8%;
partners—US 84%, Italy 4%, France 3%, other industrial 6%, less developed countries 3% (1987)
Imports: $348 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.);
commodities—machines and manufactures 34%, food and beverages 22%, petroleum products 14%, chemicals 10%, fats and oils 9%;
partners—US 64%, Netherlands Antilles 5%, Japan 5%, France 4%, FRG 3%, Canada 3%, Asia 3% (1987)

HONDURAS

Exports: $940 million (f.o.b., 1989);
commodities—bananas, coffee, shrimp, lobster, minerals, lumber;
partners—US 52%, FRG 11%, Japan, Italy, Belgium
Imports: $981 million (c.i.f. 1989);
commodities—machinery and transport equipment, chemical products, manufactured goods, fuel and oil, foodstuffs;
partners—US 39%, Japan 9%, CACM, Venezuela, Mexico

MEXICO

Exports: $26.8 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—crude oil, oil products, coffee, shrimp, engines, cotton;
partners—US 66%, EC 16%, Japan 11%
Imports: $29.8 billion (c.i.f., 1990);
commodities—grain, metal manufactures, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment;
partners—US 62%, EC 18%, Japan 10%

NICARAGUA

Exports: $298 million (f.o.b., 1989);
commodities—coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, seafood, meat, chemicals;
partners—OECD 75%, USSR and Eastern Europe 15%, other 10%
Imports: $710 million (c.i.f., 1989);
commodities—petroleum, food, chemicals, machinery, clothing;
partners—Latin America 30%, US 25%, EC 20%, USSR and Eastern Europe 10%, other 15% (1990 est.)

PANAMA

Exports: $355 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—bananas 27%, shrimp 21%, clothing 6%, coffee 4%, sugar 4%;
partners—US 90%, Central America and Caribbean, EC (1989 est.)
Imports: $1,250 million (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—foodstuffs 13%, capital goods 12%, crude oil 12%, consumer goods, chemicals;
partners—US 35%, Central America and Caribbean, EC, Mexico, Venezuela (1989 est.)

MAJOR COMMODITIES TRADED, AND WITH WHOM: SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Exports: $12.1 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—meat, wheat, corn, oilseed, hides, wool;
partners—US 12%, USSR, Italy, Brazil, Japan, Netherlands
Imports: $3.8 billion (c.i.f., 1990);
commodities—machinery and equipment, chemicals, metals, fuels and lubricants, agricultural products;
partners—US 22%, Brazil, FRG, Bolivia, Japan, Italy, Netherlands

BOLIVIA

Exports: $805 million (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—metals 45%, natural gas 30%, other 25% (coffee, soybeans, sugar, cotton, timber);
partners—US 15%, Argentina
Imports: $690 million (c.i.f., 1990);
commodities—food, petroleum, consumer goods, capital goods;
partners—US 22%

BRAZIL

Exports: $31.4 billion (1990);
commodities—coffee, metallurgical products, chemical products, foodstuffs, iron ore, automobiles and parts;
partners—EC 29%, US 23%, Latin America 10%, Japan 7% (1989)
Imports: $20.4 billion (1990);
commodities—crude oil, capital goods, chemical products, foodstuffs, coal;
partners—US 21%, Middle East and Africa 20%, EC 20%, Latin America 18%, Japan 7% (1989)

CHILE

Exports: $8.6 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—copper 48%, industrial products 33%, molybdenum, iron ore, wood pulp, fishmeal, fruits;
partners—EC 34%, US 22%, Japan 10%, Brazil 7%
Imports: $7.2 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—petroleum, wheat, capital goods, spare parts, raw materials;
partners—EC 23%, US 20%, Japan 10%, Brazil 9%

COLOMBIA

Exports: $6.9 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—coffee 24%, petroleum, coal, bananas, fresh cut flowers;
partners—US 36%, EC 21%, Japan 5%, Netherlands 4%, Sweden 3%
Imports: $5.0 billion (c.i.f., 1990);
commodities—industrial equipment, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, paper products;
partners—US 34%, EC 16%, Brazil 4%, Venezuela 3%, Japan 3%

ECUADOR

Exports: $2.7 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—petroleum 47%, coffee, bananas, cocoa products, shrimp, fish products;
partners—US 60%, Latin America, Caribbean, EC countries
Imports: $1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—transport equipment, vehicles, machinery, chemicals;
partners—US 34%, Latin America, Caribbean, EC, Japan

PARAGUAY

Exports: $980 million (registered f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—cotton, soybean, timber, vegetable oils, coffee, tung oil, meat products;
partners—EC 37%, Brazil 25%, Argentina 10%, Chile 6%, US 6%
Imports: $1.4 billion (registered c.i.f., 1990 est.);
commodities—capital goods 35%, consumer goods 20%, fuels and lubricants 19%, raw materials 16%, foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco 10%;
partners—Brazil 30%, EC 20%, US 18%, Argentina 8%, Japan 7%

PERU

Exports: $3.01 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—fishmeal, cotton, sugar, coffee, copper, iron ore, refined silver, lead, zinc, crude petroleum and byproducts;
partners—EC 22%, US 20%, Japan 11%, Latin America 8%, USSR 4%
Imports: $2.78 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals;
partners—US 23%, Latin America 16%, EC 12%, Japan 7%, Switzerland 3%

URUGUAY

Exports: $1.7 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—hides and leather goods 17%, beef 10%, wool 9%, fish 7%, rice 4%;
partners—Brazil 17%, US 15%, FRG 10%, Argentina 10% (1987)
Imports: $1.28 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—fuels and lubricants 15%, metals, machinery, transportation equipment, industrial chemicals;
partners—Brazil 24%, Argentina 14%, US 8%, FRG 8% (1987)

VENEZUELA

Exports: $12.1 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.);
commodities—petroleum 81%, bauxite and aluminum, iron ore, agricultural products, basic manufactures;
partners—US 50.7%, Europe 13.7%, Japan 4.0% (1989)
Imports: $8.7 billion (f.o.b., 1989);
commodities—foodstuffs, chemicals, manufactures, machinery and transport equipment;
partners—US 44%, FRG 8.0%, Japan 4%, Italy 7%, Canada 2% (1989)

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1991.

IMPORTING NATIONS AND EXPORTING NATIONS

-- Estimates are for year 1990 --

IMPORTING NATIONS

More Dollar Value Imports Than Exports

- Costa Rica
- Cuba (1989)
- Guatemala
- Honduras (1989)
- Mexico
- Paraguay

At Least Twice The Dollar Value of Imports Over Exports

- Dominican Republic
- El Salvador
- Haiti
- Nicaragua (1989)
- Panama

EXPORTING NATIONS

More Dollar Value Exports Than Imports

- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Peru
- Uruguay
- Venezuela (1989)

At Least Twice the Dollar Value of Exports Over Imports

- Argentina

World Eagle table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1991.

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES

CENTRAL AMERICA	
Costa Rica	hydropower potential
Cuba	cobalt, nickel, iron ore, copper, manganese, salt, timber, silica
Dominican Republic	nickel, bauxite, gold, silver
El Salvador	hydropower and geothermal power, crude oil
Guatemala	crude oil, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle
Haiti	bauxite
Honduras	timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal, fish
Mexico	crude oil, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, natural gas, timber
Nicaragua	gold, silver, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, timber, fish
Panama	copper, mahogany forests, shrimp

SOUTH AMERICA	
Argentina	fertile plains of the pampas, lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron ore, manganese, crude oil, uranium
Bolivia	tin, natural gas, crude oil, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron ore, lead, gold, timber
Brazil	iron ore, manganese, bauxite, nickel, uranium, phosphates, tin, hydropower, gold ,platinum, crude oil, timber
Chile	copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals, molybdenum
Colombia	crude oil, natural gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds
Ecuador	petroleum, fish, timber
Paraguay	iron ore, manganese, limestone, hydropower, timber
Peru	copper, silver, gold, petroleum, timber, fish, iron ore, coal, phosphate, potash
Uruguay	soil, hydroelectric power potential, minor minerals
Venezuela	crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, other minerals, hydropower, diamonds

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World Eagle table. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1991.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY

CENTRAL AMERICA	
Costa Rica	food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer
Cuba	sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals (particularly nickel), cement, fertilizers, consumer goods, agricultural machinery
Dominican Republic	tourism, sugar processing, ferro-nickel mining, gold mining, textiles, cement, tobacco
El Salvador	food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products, cement
Guatemala	sugar, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, petroleum, metals, rubber, tourism
Haiti	sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, tourism, light assembly industries based on imported parts
Honduras	agricultural processing (sugar and coffee), textiles, clothing, wood products
Mexico	food beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron and steel, petroleum, mining, textiles, clothing, transport equipment, tourism
Nicaragua	food processing chemicals, metal products, textiles, clothing, petroleum refining and distribution, beverages, footwear
Panama	manufacturing and construction activities, petroleum refining, brewing, cement and other construction material, sugar mills, paper products
SOUTH AMERICA	
Argentina	Food processing (especially meat packing), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals and petro-chemicals, printing, metallurgy, steel
Bolivia	mining, smelting, petroleum, food and beverage, tobacco, handicrafts, clothing; illicit drug industry reportedly produces significant revenues
Brazil	textiles and other consumer goods, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, steel, motor vehicles and auto parts, metalworking, capital goods, tin
Chile	copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, wood and wood products
Colombia	textiles, food processing, oil, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, metal products, cement; mining -- gold, coal, emeralds, iron, nickel, silver, salt
Ecuador	food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, timber, petroleum
Paraguay	meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, other light consumer goods, cement, construction
Peru	mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles, clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication
Uruguay	meat processing, wool and hides, sugar, textiles, footwear, leather apparel, tires, cement, fishing, petroleum refining, wine
Venezuela	petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction materials, food processing, textiles, steel, aluminum, motor vehicle assembly

World Eagle table. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1991

ESTIMATED LAND USE FOR EACH COUNTRY

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Land use: arable land 6%; permanent crops 7%; meadows and pastures 45%; forest and woodland 34%; other 8%; includes irrigated 1%

CUBA

Land use: arable land 23%; permanent crops 6%; meadows and pastures 23%; forest and woodland 17%; other 31%; includes irrigated 10%

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Land use: arable land 23%; permanent crops 7%; meadows and pastures 43%; forest and woodland 13%; other 14%; includes irrigated 4%

EL SALVADOR

Land use: arable land 27%; permanent crops 8%; meadows and pastures 29%; forest and woodland 6%; other 30%; includes irrigated 5%

GUATEMALA

Land use: arable land 12%; permanent crops 4%; meadows and pastures 12%; forest and woodland 40%; other 32%; includes irrigated 1%

HAITI

Land use: arable land 20%; permanent crops 13%; meadows and pastures 18%; forest and woodland 4%; other 45%; includes irrigated 3%

HONDURAS

Land use: arable land 14%; permanent crops 2%; meadows and pastures 30%; forest and woodland 34%; other 20%; includes irrigated 1%

MEXICO

Land use: arable land 12%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 39%; forest and woodland 24%; other 24%; includes irrigated 3%

NICARAGUA

Land use: arable land 9%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 43%; forest and woodland 35%; other 12%; including irrigated 1%

PANAMA

Land use: arable land 6%; permanent crops 2%; meadows and pastures 15%; forest and woodland 54%; other 23%; includes irrigated NEGL%

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Land use: arable land 9%; permanent crops 4%; meadows and pastures 52%; forest and woodland 22%; other 13%; includes irrigated 1%

BOLIVIA

Land use: arable land 3%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 25%; forest and woodland 52%; other 20%; includes irrigated NEGL%

BRAZIL

Land use: arable land 7%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 19%; forest and woodland 67%; other 6%; includes irrigated NEGL%

CHILE

Land use: arable land 7%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 16%; forest and woodland 21%; other 56%; includes irrigated 2%

COLOMBIA

Land use: arable land 4%; permanent crops 2%; meadows and pastures 29%; forest and woodland 49%; other 16%; includes irrigated NEGL%

ECUADOR

Land use: arable land 6%; permanent crops 3%; meadows and pastures 17%; forest and woodland 51%; other 23% ; includes irrigated 2%

PARAGUAY

Land use: arable land 20%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 39%; forest and woodland 35%; other 5%; includes irrigated NEGL%

PERU

Land use: arable land 3%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 21%; forest and woodland 55%; other 21%; includes irrigated 1%

URUGUAY

Land use: arable land 8%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 78%; forest and woodland 4%; other 10%; includes irrigated 1%

VENEZUELA

Land use: arable land 3%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 20%; forest and woodland 39%; other 37%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1991.

PERCENT OF LAND IN AGRICULTURE, 1988

(Arable and Permanent Crops plus Permanent Pasture)

OTHERS

Canada	9	Nigeria	57
China	45	Philippines	31
Egypt	3	South Africa	77
India	61	U.K.	77
Iran	36	USA	47
Israel	28		
Japan	14	WORLD	36

Data from United Nation's FAO Production Yearbook 1989. Rome 1990. Volume 43. Table 1.

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HECTARES OF ARABLE LAND PER TRACTOR

	1970	1980	1988
CENTRAL AMERICA			
Costa Rica	97	85	83
Cuba	51	47	44
Dominican Republic	230	660	639
El Salvador	249	220	215
Guatemala	490	438	448
Haiti	--	5,086	4,209
Honduras	912	541	522
Mexico	238	213	150
Nicaragua	1,830	566	507
Panama	226	102	92
SOUTH AMERICA			
Argentina	197	211	170
Bolivia	--	843	739
Brazil	205	130	116
Chile	241	161	117
Colombia	181	183	154
Ecuador	824	397	319
Paraguay	430	255	211
Peru	256	248	233
Uruguay	69	44	38
Venezuela	275	99	83

Data excerpted from 1990 Statistical Yearbook For Latin America and the Caribbean, Table 50, p. 80. United Nations publication. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

PERCENTAGES OF THE AGRICULTURAL FOB VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF GOODS

FOB = Free On Board (Point at which transportation charges, if any, begin.)

	1970	1980	1989
CENTRAL AMERICA			
Costa Rica	78.8	65.9	61.5
Cuba	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	87.7	53.5	42.5
El Salvador	67.7	77.4	44.6
Guatemala	70.3	69.8	75.3
Haiti	58.8	49.9	33.4
Honduras	72.8	76.9	64.5
Mexico	54.2	11.1	10.7
Nicaragua	73.8	76.3	75.3
Panama	66.5	48.1	48.7
SOUTH AMERICA			
Argentina	84.3	69.3	51.8
Bolivia	4.3	11.3	10.5
Brazil	72.0	46.8	27.6
Chile	3.3	8.0	12.5
Colombia	81.2	77.2	40.8
Ecuador	86.9	25.2	27.2
Paraguay	77.4	75.0	82.5
Peru	16.9	9.7	9.9
Uruguay	83.8	56.4	45.6
Venezuela	1.4	0.4	1.4

Data excerpted from 1990 Statistical Yearbook For Latin America and the Caribbean, Table 51, p. 81. United Nations publication. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION, 1978 AND 1989

1979-1981 = 100

(Numbers rounded to nearest whole numbers)

	Food Production		Per Capita Food Production	
	1978	1989	1978	1989
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Costa Rica	98	114	104	89
Cuba	97	114	98	108
Dominican Republic	102	123	107	99
El Salvador	102	99	106	87
Guatemala	96	135	102	104
Haiti	98	105	102	89
Honduras	95	120	102	89
Mexico	89	123	102	100
Nicaragua	89	79	125	59
Panama	95	106	101	88
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	89	96	92	85
Bolivia	94	127	99	100
Brazil	89	142	94	117
Chile	89	129	92	111
Colombia	95	127	99	105
Ecuador	94	141	99	109
Paraguay	89	158	95	120
Peru	103	123	108	98
Uruguay	91	120	92	113
Venezuela	92	110	103	78
OTHERS				
Canada	101	113	104	103
China	92	144	94	129
India	101	144	105	118
Japan	109	101	111	96
Nigeria	91	128	97	95
South Africa	96	114	100	93
UK	94	106	94	104
USA	94	102	97	95
WORLD	98	121	101	104

Data from United Nations FAO 1989 Production Yearbook, Vol. 430. Tables 4 and 9.

AGRICULTURE, BY COUNTRY: CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Agriculture: accounts for 20-25% of GDP and 70% of exports; cash commodities—coffee, beef, bananas, sugar; other food crops include corn, rice, beans, potatoes; normally self-sufficient in food except for grain; depletion of forest resources resulting in lower timber output

CUBA

Agriculture: accounts for 11% of GNP (including fishing and forestry); key commercial crops—sugarcane, tobacco, and citrus fruits; other products—coffee, rice, potatoes, meat, beans; world's largest sugar exporter; not self-sufficient in food (excluding sugar)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GDP and employs 49% of labor force; sugarcane most important commercial crop, followed by coffee, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco; food crops—rice, beans, potatoes, corn, bananas; animal output—cattle, hogs, dairy products, meat, eggs; not self-sufficient in food

EL SALVADOR

Agriculture: accounts for 25% of GDP and 40% of labor force (including fishing and forestry); coffee most important commercial crop; other products—sugarcane, corn, rice, beans, oilseeds, beef, dairy products, shrimp; not self-sufficient in food

GUATEMALA

Agriculture: accounts for 26% of GDP; most important sector of economy and contributes two-thirds to export earnings; principal crops—sugarcane, corn, bananas, coffee, beans, cardamom; livestock—cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens; food importer

HAITI

Agriculture: accounts for 33% of GDP and employs 66% of work force; mostly small-scale subsistence farms; commercial crops—coffee, mangoes, sugarcane and wood; staple crops—rice, corn, sorghum; shortage of wheat flour

HONDURAS

Agriculture: most important sector, accounting for nearly 30% of GDP, over 60% of the labor force, and two-thirds of exports; principal products include bananas, coffee, timber, beef, citrus fruit, shrimp; importer of wheat

MEXICO

Agriculture: accounts for 9% of GDP and over 25% of work force; large number of small farms at subsistence level; major food crops—corn, wheat, rice, beans; cash crops—cotton, coffee, fruit, tomatoes; fish catch of 1.4 million metric tons among top 20 nations (1987)

NICARAGUA

Agriculture: accounts for 23% of GDP and 44% of work force; cash crops—coffee, bananas, sugarcane, cotton; food crops—rice, corn, cassava, citrus fruit, beans; variety of animal products—beef, veal, pork, poultry, dairy; normally self-sufficient in food

PANAMA

Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP (1990 est.), 25% of labor force (1989); crops—bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane; livestock; fishing; importer of food grain, vegetables, milk products

AGRICULTURE, BY COUNTRY: SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GNP (including fishing); produces abundant food for both domestic consumption and exports; among world's top five exporters of grain and beef; principal crops—wheat, corn, sorghum, soybeans, sugar beets; 1987 fish catch estimated at 500,000 tons

BOLIVIA

Agriculture: accounts for about 20% of GDP (including forestry and fisheries); principal commodities—coffee, coca, cotton, corn, sugarcane, rice, potatoes, timber; self-sufficient in food

BRAZIL

Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP; world's largest producer and exporter of coffee and orange juice concentrate and second-largest exporter of soybeans; other products—rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, beef; self-sufficient in food, except for wheat

CHILE

Agriculture: accounts for about 8% of GDP (including fishing and forestry); major exporter of fruit, fish, and timber products; major crops—wheat, corn, grapes, beans, sugar beets, potatoes, deciduous fruit; livestock products—beef, poultry, wool; self-sufficient in most foods: 1986 fish catch of 5.6 million metric tons net agricultural importer

COLOMBIA

Agriculture: growth rate 4.9% (1990); accounts for 22% of GDP; crops make up two-thirds and livestock one-third of agricultural output; climate and soils permit a wide variety of crops, such as coffee, rice, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, cocoa beans, oilseeds, vegetables; forest products and shrimp farming are becoming more important

ECUADOR

Agriculture: accounts for 18% of GDP and 35% of labor force (including fishing and forestry); leading producer and exporter of bananas and balsawood; other exports—coffee, cocoa, fish, shrimp; crop production—rice, potatoes, manioc, plantains, sugarcane; livestock sector—cattle, sheep, hogs, beef, pork, dairy products; net importer of foodgrains, dairy products, and sugar

PARAGUAY

Agriculture: accounts for 25% of GDP and 44% of labor force; cash crops—cotton, sugarcane; other crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, soybeans, cassava, fruits, and vegetables; animal products—beef, pork, eggs, milk; surplus producer of timber; self-sufficient in most foods

PERU

Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP, 37% of labor force; commercial crops—coffee, cotton, sugarcane; other crops—rice, wheat, potatoes, plantains, coca; animal products—poultry, red meats, dairy, wool, not self-sufficient in grain or vegetable oil; fish catch of 4.6 million metric tons (1987), world's fifth-largest

URUGUAY

Agriculture: large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing; wheat, rice, corn, sorghum; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs

VENEZUELA

Agriculture: accounts for 6% of GDP and 16% of labor force; products—corn, sorghum, sugarcane, rice, bananas, vegetables, coffee, beef, pork, milk, eggs, fish; not self-sufficient in food other than meat

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Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1991.

PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE, 1989

OTHERS			
Canada	4	South Africa	14
China	68	U.K.	2
Egypt	41	USA	2
India	67		
Japan	7	WORLD	47
Nigeria	65		

Data from United Nation's FAO Production Yearbook 1989. Rome 1989. Volume 43. Table 3.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: PRICE INDEXES OF MAIN COMMODITY EXPORTS, 1981-1989

(1980 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
I. **Foodstuffs**	76.4	57.5	61.6	52.2	45.6	50.5	53.4	65.1	66.9
Soya meal	96.0	83.0	90.4	74.9	59.7	70.2	77.2	101.7	96.7
Wheat	100.9	91.8	89.9	87.1	78.4	65.3	65.1	83.2	97.2
Maize	86.1	65.3	77.1	79.5	64.3	52.8	52.0	64.6	68.4
Sugar	58.9	29.4	29.5	18.1	14.1	21.2	23.5	35.5	42.9
Beef	89.1	86.1	87.9	81.5	77.5	75.5	85.9	90.7	89.6
Bananas (1.1)	107.2	100.0	115.3	98.7	101.6	107.1	99.7	119.9	133.7
Bananas (1.2)	105.6	101.1	111.8	104.3	100.8	121.4	145.7	134.8	107.9
Shrimp	95.7	134.8	130.4	114.1	103.3	127.2	113.1	122.8	118.1
Cocoa	79.8	66.9	81.4	92.0	86.6	79.4	76.7	61.0	50.7
Fish meal	92.7	70.0	89.7	74.0	55.5	63.6	76.0	107.9	80.4
II. **Beverages**	84.9	79.8	76.8	81.5	83.3	118.9	63.1	72.4	65.7
Coffee (2.1)	81.3	83.1	79.2	82.4	86.0	123.1	68.9	75.6	70.9
Coffee (2.2)	89.3	68.8	68.4	71.7	72.7	110.7	50.9	58.4	52.7
Coffee (2.3)	83.1	90.7	85.3	93.5	94.4	125.0	72.8	87.6	77.3
III. **Oils and oilseeds**	93.3	80.0	92.8	103.9	82.3	66.1	67.4	94.4	88.6
Soya oil	84.7	74.8	88.1	122.3	95.6	57.2	55.9	77.5	72.4
Soya	97.4	82.5	95.1	95.2	76.0	70.3	72.8	102.4	96.3
IV. **Agricultural and livestock products**	92.2	86.8	93.6	91.7	82.6	80.1	95.0	97.2	102.3
Cotton	91.1	77.3	90.0	85.3	65.6	56.1	80.8	67.4	78.9
Hides and cattle	73.9	77.8	84.1	102.5	86.7	75.5	82.7	112.4	112.7
Wool	91.7	79.5	74.1	72.8	72.3	75.3	95.2	106.5	100.0
Coniferous wood	93.8	82.9	111.5	90.8	90.5	107.7	118.1	110.3	120.9
Non-coniferous wood	87.3	82.2	79.3	72.1	70.7	97.5	116.6	123.6	126.1
Tobacco	112.8	128.1	130.1	130.2	129.3	114.7	110.1	113.5	122.0
V. **Minerals**	85.4	78.9	77.8	72.5	71.1	67.7	79.0	100.6	114.8
Bauxite	101.8	98.0	84.5	77.6	77.3	77.7	77.5	77.6	77.6
Copper	80.1	68.1	73.3	63.4	65.2	63.2	81.9	119.6	134.4
Tin	84.3	76.4	77.4	72.9	71.2	33.9	41.0	42.8	54.3
Iron ore	90.6	96.3	88.1	85.0	83.4	80.5	81.7	85.0	97.5
Silver	51.1	38.6	55.6	39.6	29.9	26.6	34.1	31.8	26.9
Lead	80.2	60.3	47.0	48.9	43.2	44.8	65.9	72.4	72.7
Zinc	111.0	97.6	100.3	117.4	99.1	93.4	104.8	162.7	224.9
VI. **Petroleum and petroleum products**	113.5	111.1	98.1	93.0	91.7	47.4	59.9	52.8	64.5
Crude petroleum	115.9	115.9	101.5	97.8	95.8	47.4	61.5	52.9	65.2
Petroleum products	107.0	98.4	89.2	80.2	80.9	47.6	55.6	52.5	62.8
VII. **Total, excluding petroleum and petroleum products**	82.3	70.4	72.6	68.8	64.1	72.5	65.1	78.1	80.5
VIII. **Grand total**	**98.2**	**91.2**	**85.7**	**81.1**	**78.2**	**59.7**	**62.4**	**65.2**	**72.3**

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official figures.

Reprinted with permission from Changing Production Patterns With Social Equity: The Prime Task of Latin America and Caribbean Development in the 1990s. (LC/G.1601-P), Santiago de Chile, March 1990. United Nations publications, Sales No E.90.II.G.6. Page 23.

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PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERALS IN LATIN AMERICA, 1985

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Metals										
	Aluminum, metal	Bauxite	Copper, mine	Gold, 10^3 tr oz	Iron ore	Lead, mine	Silver, 10^3 tr oz	Steel, crude	Tin, mine	Zinc, mine
Argentina	140	—	.3	22.5	.6	29	1.6	2,941	.3	36
Bolivia	—	300	1.7	30	.3	6.2	3,580	—	16.1	37.1
Brazil	600	6,300	41	2,000	3,000	19.2	850	21,200	26.5	*72
Chile	—	—	1,356	554	6,510	2.5	6,633	681	—	22.3
Colombia	—	—	—	1,150	447	—	153	570	—	1
Costa Rica	—	—	—	16	—	—	2	—	—	—
Cuba	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	401	—	—
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	329	—	—	1,581	64	—	—
Ecuador	—	—	.1	1	—	.2	2.0	17.5	—	14
El Salvador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
French Guiana	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	27	—	—
Guyana	—	1,675	—	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	—	—	5	5	—	21	2,765	—	—	44
Jamaica	—	5,975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	43	—	276	266	7,820	197	73,170	7,367	.4	292
Nicaragua	—	—	—	25	—	—	30	—	—	—
Peru	—	—	391	213	5,104	201	58,231	411	4	523
Suriname	*23	[3]3,000	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	—	—
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.1	—	—
Venezuela	396	—	—	73	15,481	—	—	3,200	—	—
Total Latin America[1]	1,203	16,950	2,094.1	4,718.3	158,363.9	495.1	145,523.6	37,113.6	47.3	1,095.4
Share of world total %	7.5	20	26.2	9.8	18.4	14.6	35.3	4.6	24.9	16.5
United States[2]	3,500	674	1,106	2,480	48,800	424	39,400	88,300	—	252

Country	Industrial minerals						Fuels			
									Petroleum, 10^3 bbl	
	Barite	Cement	Diamond, natural, 10^3 carats	Gypsum	Salt, all forms	Sulfur, all forms	Coal all grades	Natural gas, marketed MMcf	Crude	Products
Argentina	50	5,000	—	*530	801	—	500	658,000	167,800	164,985
Bahamas, Bermuda	—	—	—	—	850	—	—	—	—	6,000
Barbados	—	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	679	1,500
Bolivia	1.3	*300	—	.7	10	2.7	—	164,106	7,248	7,834
Brazil	112	20,600	450	550	4,650	347	8,000	200,400	205,500	428,500
Chile	54.5	1,425	—	196	753	86	108.8	1,384	13,048	28,002
Colombia	5.1	5,710	—	250	570	51	9,710	61,150	64,410	69,630
Costa Rica	—	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,045
Cuba	—	3,182	—	130	221	8	—	224	5,771	46,020
Dominican Republic	—	1,100	—	340	47	—	—	—	—	12,647
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	—	*1,400	—	2	—	14	—	21,495	102,415	31,439
El Salvador	—	447	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	4,831
Guadeloupe	—	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	1	988	—	17	17	—	—	—	1,068	4,926
Guyana	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	—	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	—	500	—	12	30	—	—	—	—	2,386
Jamaica	—	240	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	9,008
Martinique	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,300
Mexico	468	21,350	—	4,600	6,470	2,180	3,442	1,145,300	960,100	518,900
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	—	—	350	25	—	—	—	20,000
Nicaragua	—	100	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	3,715
Panama	—	305	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	8,864
Paraguay	—	46	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	1,801
Peru	22	2,200	—	29	205	68	90	22,000	68,788	62,317
Suriname	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	—	329	—	—	—	5	—	124,197	64,259	29,678
Uruguay	—	314	—	100	—	2	—	—	—	7,879
Venezuela	56	4,680	215	134	350	88	40	498	613,581	379
Lesser Antilles	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Total Latin America[1]	809.4	71,534	676	4,453.2	13,869	2,912.7	21,497	2,397,746	2,260,995	1,485,563
Share of world total %	11.3	7.1	2.2	5	7.4	5.3	0.5	4	11.6	7
United States[2]	739	78,859	—	14,726	39,484	11,609	804,000	16,428,000	3,274,000	5,171,000

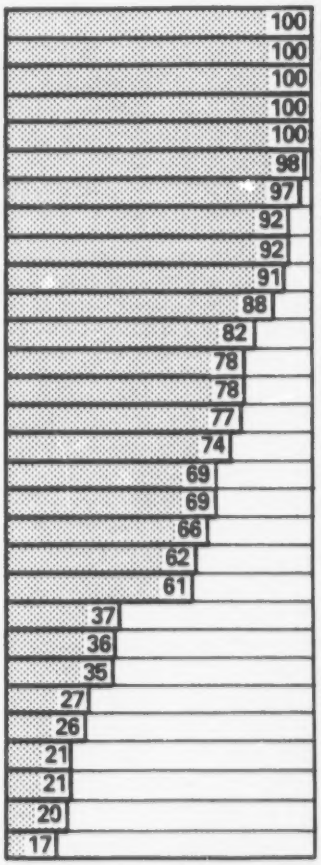
*Estimated. NA Not available. [1]Only countries with 1985 production of the selected minerals are shown. [2]Included for comparison.

Note.—Dash indicates negligible or no production.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Mineral Industries of Latin America. July 1988. P.6.

THE U.S. IS DEPENDENT ON LATIN AMERICA FOR MANY MINERALS

U.S. 1986 Net Import Reliance e/1 of Selected Nonfuel Mineral Materials as a Percent of Apparent Consumption



		MAJOR SOURCES (1982-85)
COLUMBIUM	100	Brazil, Canada, Thailand, Nigeria
GRAPHITE	100	Mexico, China, Brazil, Madagascar
MANGANESE	100	Republic of So. Africa, France, Brazil, Gabon
MICA (sheet)	100	India, Belgium, France, Japan
STRONTIUM	100	Mexico, Spain
PLATINUM GROUP	98	Republic of So. Africa, UK, U.S.S.R.
BAUXITE & ALUMINA	97	Australia, Guinea, Jamaica, Suriname
COBALT	92	Zaire, Zambia, Canada, Norway
DIAMOND (Industrial) 3/	92	Republic of So. Africa, UK, Ireland, Bel.-Lux.
TANTALUM	91	Thailand, Brazil, Australia, Malaysia
FLUORSPAR	88	Mexico, Republic of So. Africa, China, Italy
CHROMIUM	82	Rep. of So. Africa, Zimbabwe, Turkey, Yugo.
NICKEL	78	Canada, Australia, Norway, Botswana
POTASH	78	Canada, Israel, German Dem. Rep., U.S.S.R.
TIN	77	Thailand, Brazil, Indonesia, Bolivia
ZINC	74	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia
CADMIUM	69	Canada, Australia, Mexico, Fed. Rep. of Ger.
SILVER	69	Canada, Mexico, UK, Peru
BARITE	66	China, Morocco, India, Chile
TUNGSTEN	62	Canada, China, Bolivia, Portugal
ASBESTOS	61	Canada, Republic of So. Africa
IRON ORE	37	Canada, Liberia, Brazil, Venezuela
GYPSUM	36	Canada, Mexico, Spain
SILICON	35	Brazil, Canada, Norway, Venezuela
COPPER	27	Chile, Canada, Peru, Mexico
ALUMINUM	26	Canada, Japan, Ghana, Venezuela
GOLD	21	Canada, Uruguay, Switzerland
IRON & STEEL	21	Euro. Econ. Com., Japan, Canada, Rep. of Korea
LEAD	20	Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia, Honduras
NITROGEN	17	Canada, U.S.S.R., Trinidad & Tobago, Mexico

e/ Estimated.

1/ Net import reliance = imports − exports + adjustments for Government and industry stock changes.

2/ Apparent consumption = U.S. primary + secondary production + net import reliance.

3/ Natural stone.

Note:
For a number of minerals, net import reliance data are withheld or incomplete. However, commodities for which sufficient data are available to indicate a significant degree of import dependency include: antimony (China, Republic of South Africa, Bolivia, Mexico), bismuth (Mexico, Peru, United Kingdom, Canada), gallium (Switzerland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom), iodine (Japan, Chile), ilmenite (Australia, Canada, Republic of South Africa), mercury (Spain, Algeria, Japan, Turkey), rhenium (Chile, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy), rutile (Australia, Sierra Leone, Republic of South Africa), and vanadium (Republic of South Africa, European Communities, Canada, Austria).

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Mineral Commodity Summaries 1987. P.2.

MAJOR MINERALS IN LATIN AMERICA

Ag	Silver	I	Iodine
Al	Aluminum	Mn	Manganese
Au	Gold	Mo	Molybdenum
B	Boron	N	Nitrate
Bi	Bismuth	Ni	Nickel
Bx	Bauxite	Oil	Petroleum
C	Coal	Pb	Lead
Cb	Columbiun (niobium)	Pt	Platinum
Cu	Copper	S	Sulfur
Dm	Diamond	Sb	Antimony
Em	Emerald	Sn	Tin
F	Flourspar	Sr	Strontium (celestite)
FA	Ferroalloys	Steel	Steel, crude
Fe	Iron	U	Uranium
Gas	Gas, natural	W	Tungsten
Gr	Graphite	Zn	Zinc

Underlined symbol indicates plant.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Mineral Industries of Latin America. July 1988. P.4.

GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF BRAZIL WITH URANIUM DEPOSITS

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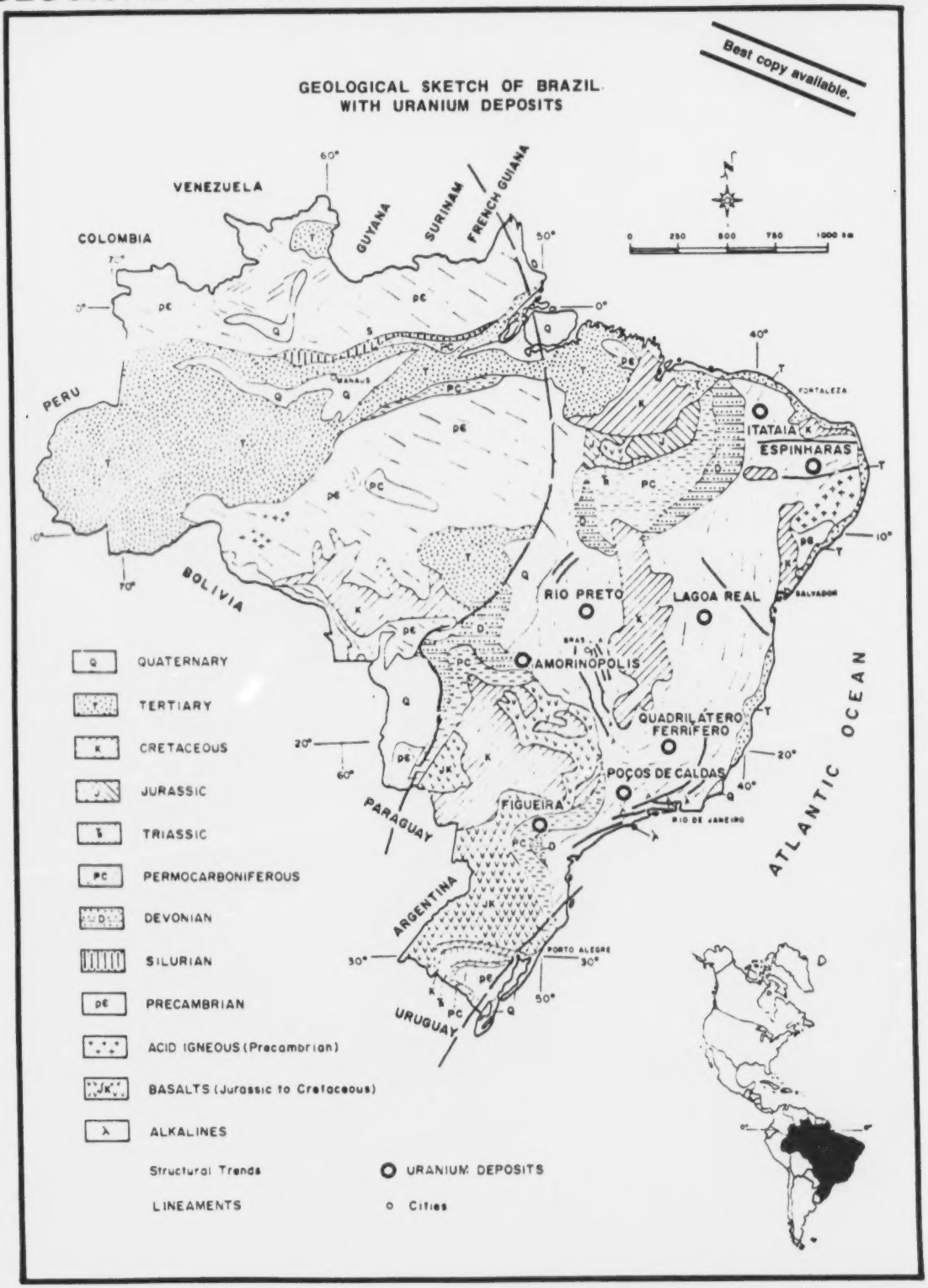

Source: OECD. Uranium: Resources, Production, and Demand. A Joint Report by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency. December 1983.

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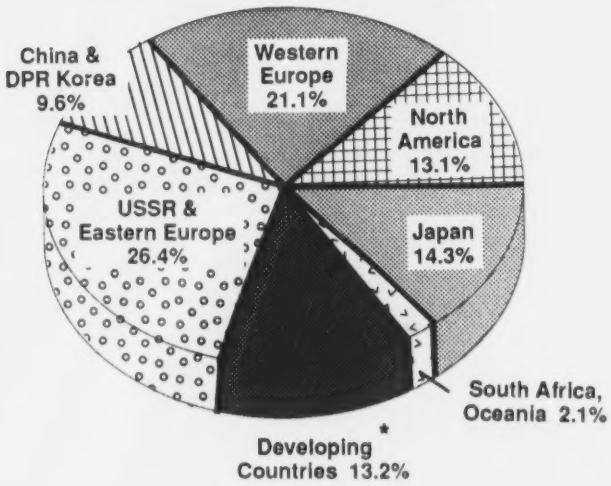
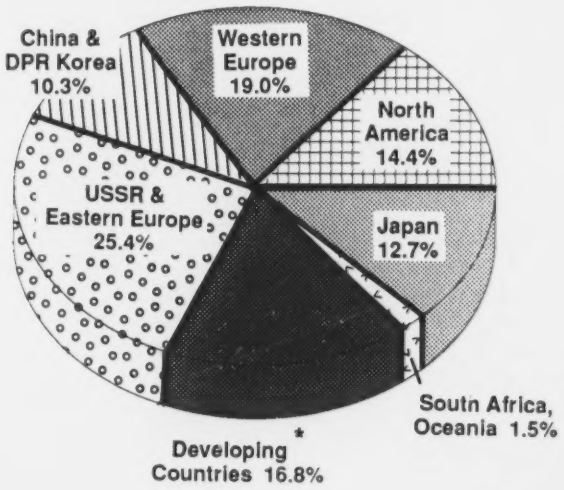
LATIN AMERICA PRODUCED 5.0% OF THE WORLD'S STEEL IN 1990, AND CONSUMED 3.5% OF THE WORLD'S TOTAL

Production

World Total, 1990: 770 million metric tons



Consumption



* **Developing Countries** Totals consist of:

Production		Consumption
5.0%	LATIN AMERICA	3.5%
1.1	Africa, except South Africa and Middle East	3.2
7.2	Asia, except Japan China, DPR Korea	10.1

The Major Steel-Producing Countries, 1989

million metric tons crude steel production

	1989 Rank	1989 Tonnage		1989 Rank	1989 Tonnage
USSR (former)	1	160.1	Taiwan (ROC)	19	8.6
Japan	2	107.9	Turkey	20	7.9
United States	3	88.4	Germany, E.	21	7.8
China	4	61.2	Mexico	22	7.8
Germany, W.	5	41.1	Korea DPR (E)	23	6.9
Italy	6	25.2	Australia	24	6.7
Brazil	7	25.0	Netherlands	25	5.7
Republic of Korea	8	21.9	Austria	26	4.7
France	9	19.3	Sweden	27	4.7
United Kingdom	10	18.7	Yugoslavia	28	4.5
Czechoslovakia	11	15.5	Argentina	29	3.9
Canada	12	15.5	Luxembourg	30	3.7
Poland	13	14.8	Venezuela	31	3.4
India	14	14.4	Hungary	32	3.3
Romania	15	13.5	Bulgaria	33	3.0
Spain	16	12.8	Finland	34	2.9
Belgium	17	10.9	Egypt	35	2.0
South Africa	18	9.6	Other Countries		19.3
			WORLD TOTAL		782.6

World Eagle charts. Data from International Iron and Steel Institute. 1990 and 1991.

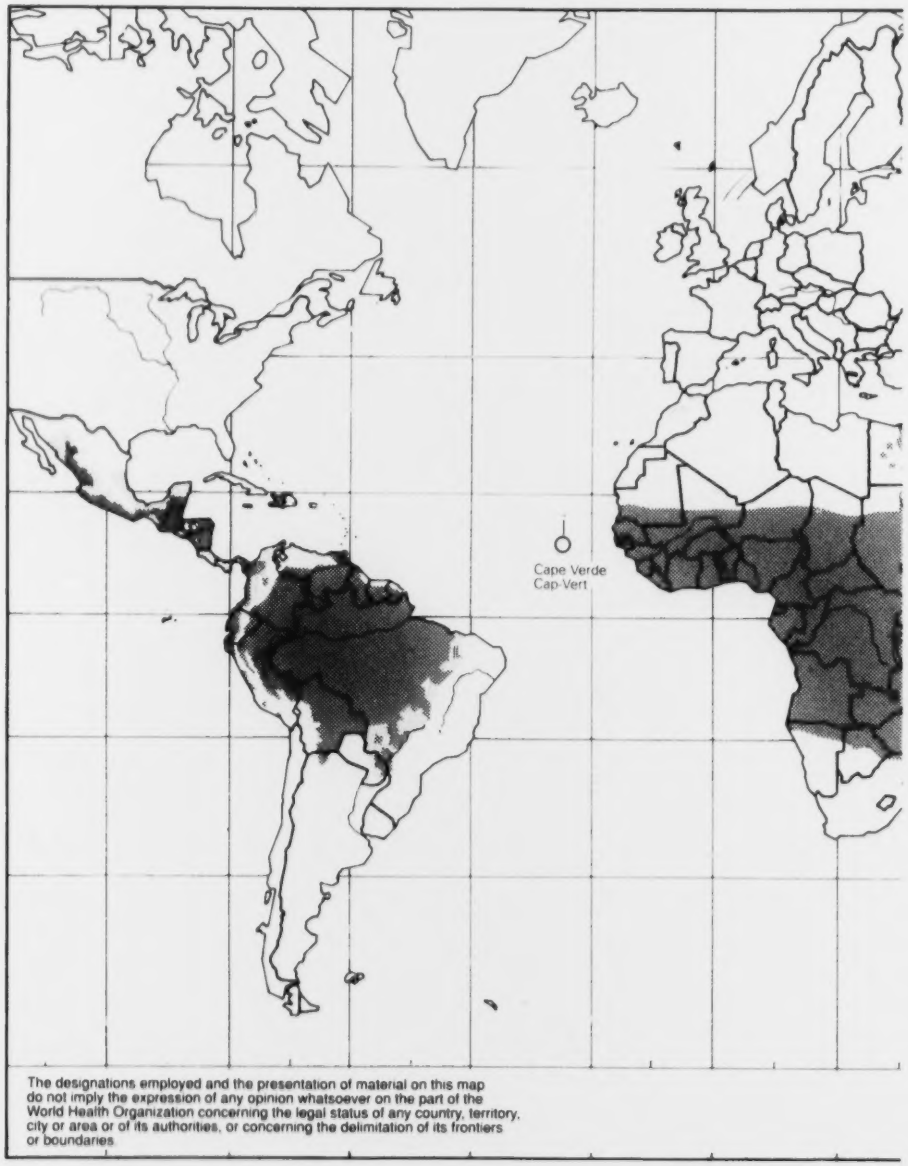
PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 64

The percent of the total population under age 15 and over age 64, i.e., in the "dependent" ages, represent the economic burden carried by the population of the working age.

OTHERS			
Canada	21/11	Nigeria	45/2
China	27/6	South Africa	40/4
Egypt	40/4	UK	19/16
India	36/4	USA	22/12
Japan	18/12		

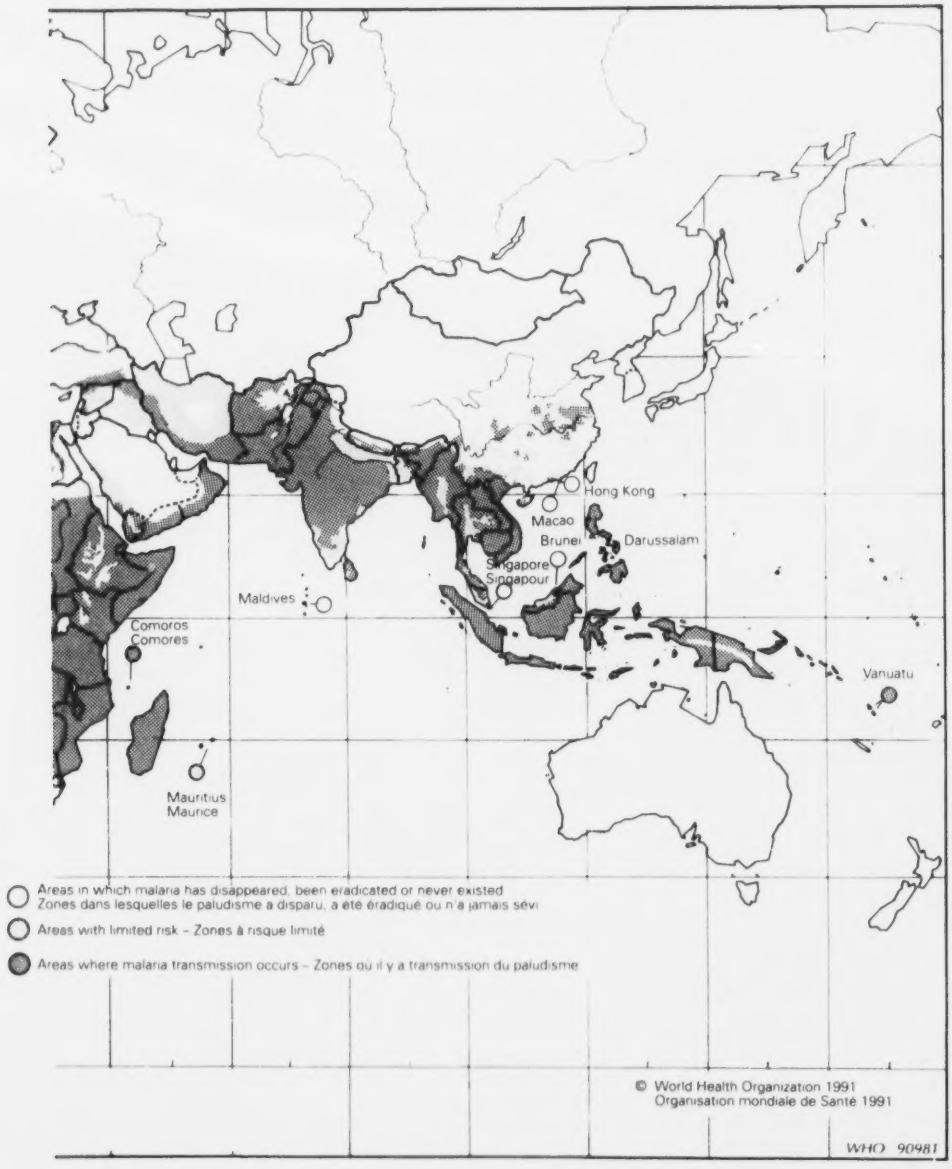
Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1991 World Population Data Sheet.

MALARIA: STILL A PROBLEM IN MUCH OF THE WORLD



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

MALARIA continued



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CENTRAL AMERICA: SOME FIGURES ON LABOR FORCE

COSTA RICA

Labor force: 868,300; industry and commerce 35.1%, government and services 33%, agriculture 27%, other 4.9% (1985 est.)
Organized labor: 15.1% of labor force

CUBA

Labor force: 3,578,800 in state sector; services and government 30%, industry 22%, agriculture 20%, commerce 11%, construction 10%, transportation and communications 7% (June 1990); economically active population 4,620,800 (1988)
Organized labor: Workers Central Union of Cuba (CTC), only labor federation approved by government; 2,910,000 members; the CTC is an umbrella organization composed of 17 member unions

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Labor force: 2,300,000-2,600,000; agriculture 49%, services 33%, industry 18% (1986)
Organized labor: 12% of labor force (1989 est.)

EL SALVADOR

Labor force: 1,700,000 (1982 est.); agriculture 40%, commerce 16%, manufacturing 15%, government 13%, financial services 9%, transportation 6%, other 1%; shortage of skilled labor and a large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation (1984 est.)
Organized labor: total labor force 15%; agricultural labor force 10%; urban labor force 7% (1987 est.)

GUATEMALA

Labor force: 2,500,000; agriculture 60%, services 13%, manufacturing 12%, commerce 7%, construction 4%, transport 3%, utilities 0.8%, mining 0.4% (1985)
Organized labor: 8% of labor force (1988 est.)

HAITI

Labor force: 2,300,000; agriculture 66%, services 25%, industry 9%; shortage of skilled labor, unskilled labor abundant (1982)
Organized labor: NA

HONDURAS

Labor force: 1,300,000; agriculture 62%, services 20%, manufacturing 9%, construction 3%, other 6% (1985)
Organized labor: 40% of urban labor force, 20% of rural work force (1985)

MEXICO

Labor force: 26,100,000 (1988); services 31.4%, agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing 26%, commerce 13.9%, manufacturing 12.8%, construction 9.5%, transportation 4.8%, mining and quarrying 1.3%, electricity 0.3% (1986)
Organized labor: 35% of labor force

NICARAGUA

Labor force: 1,086,000; service 43%, agriculture 44%, industry 13% (1986)
Organized labor: 35% of labor force

PANAMA

Labor force: 770,472 (1987); government and community services 27.9%; agriculture, hunting, and fishing 26.2%; commerce, restaurants, and hotels 16%; manufacturing and mining 10.5%; construction 5.3%; transportation and communications 5.3%; finance, insurance, and real estate 4.2%; Canal Zone 2.4%; shortage of skilled labor, but an oversupply of unskilled labor
Organized labor: 17% of labor force (1986)

SOUTH AMERICA: SOME FIGURES ON LABOR FORCE

ARGENTINA

Labor force: 10,900,000; agriculture 12%, industry 31%, services 57% (1985 est.)
Organized labor: 3,000,000; 28% of labor force

BOLIVIA

Labor force: 1,700,000; agriculture 50%, services and utilities 26%, manufacturing 10%, mining 4%, other 10% (1983)
Organized labor: 150,000-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and transportation; mostly organized under Bolivian Workers' Central (COB) labor federation

BRAZIL

Labor force: 57,000,000 (1989 est.); services 42%, agriculture 31%, industry 27%
Organized labor: 13,000,000 dues paying members (1989 est.)

CHILE

Labor force: 3,840,000; services 38.6% (includes government 12%) 38.6%; industry and commerce 31.3%; agriculture, forestry, and fishing 15.9%; mining 8.7%; construction 4.4% (1985)
Organized labor: 11% of labor force (1990)

COLOMBIA

Labor force: 11,000,000 (1986); services 53%, agriculture 26%, industry 21% (1981)
Organized labor: 1,400,000 members (1987), about 12% of labor force; the Communist-backed Unitary Workers Central or CUT is the largest labor organization, with about 725,000 members (including all affiliate unions)

ECUADOR

Labor force: 2,800,000; agriculture 35%, manufacturing 21%, commerce 16%, services and other activities 28% (1982)
Organized labor: less than 15% of labor force

PARAGUAY

Labor force: 1,300,000; agriculture 44%, industry and commerce 34%, services 18%, government 4% (1986)
Organized labor: about 2% of labor force

PERU

Labor force: 6,800,000 (1986); government and other services 44%, agriculture 37%, industry 19% (1988 est.)
Organized labor: about 40% of salaried workers (1983 est.)

URUGUAY

Labor force: 1,300,000; government 25%, manufacturing 19%, agriculture 11%, commerce 12%, utilities, construction, transport, and communications 12%, other services 21% (1988 est.)
Organized labor: Interunion Workers' Assembly/National Workers' Confederation (PIT/CNT) Labor Federation

VENEZUELA

Labor force: 5,800,000; services 56%, industry 28%, agriculture 16% (1985)
Organized labor: 32% of labor force

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1991.

LATIN AMERICA AND ENERGY PRODUCTION

(figures include Caribbean countries)

6.0% of World Primary Energy Production, 1989

Argentina	1.92	Quads
Brazil	3.78	
Colombia	1.78	
Mexico	7.36	
Venezuela	5.58	
Other Latin Amer	2.27	
	20.42	of World Total of 338.35 (Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

0.79% of World Coal Production, 1989

Brazil	7	Million Short Tons
Chile	2	
Colombia	18	
Mexico	13	
Other Latin Amer	1	
	41	of World Total of 5,154 Million Short Tons

10.9% of World Crude Oil Production, 1989

Argentina	459	Thousand Barrels Per Day
Brazil	596	
Colombia	405	
Ecuador	279	
Mexico	2,513	
Peru	130	
Trinidad and Tobago	154	
Venezuela	1,907	
Other Latin Amer	67	
	6,510	of World Total of 59,614 Thousand Barrels Per Day

17.1% of World Net Hydroelectric Power Production, 1989

Argentina	15.7	Billion Kilowatt Hours
Brazil	211.2	
Chile	11.9	
Colombia	29.0	
Mexico	19.3	
Peru	8.0	
Uruguay	5.0	
Venezuela	29.4	
Other Latin Amer	19.6	
	349.1	of World Total of 2,045.6 Billion Kilowatt Hours

4.1% of World Dry Natural Gas Production, 1989

Argentina	.69	Trillion Cubic Feet
Bolivia	.10	
Brazil	.10	
Colombia	.15	
Mexico	.96	
Trinidad and Tobago	.16	
Venezuela	.72	
Other Latin Amer	.09	
	2.97	of World Total of 71.88 Trillion Cubic Feet

12.0% of World Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production, 1989

Argentina	27	Thousand Barrels Per Day
Bolivia	7	
Brazil	25	
Chile	10	
Colombia	8	
Cuba	2	
Mexico	376	
Venezuela	108	
Other Latin Amer	8	
	565	of World Total of 4,720 Thousand Barrels Per Day

0.34% of World Net Nuclear Electric Power Production, 1989

Argentina	4.8	Billion Kilowatt Hours
Brazil	1.5	
	6.3	of World Total of 1,830.2 Billion Kilowatt Hours

World Eagle tables. Data from U.S. Department of Energy. International Energy Annual 1989.

continued

ESTIMATED OIL AND GAS PROVED RESERVES, LATIN AMERICA, JANUARY 1, 1992

OIL (1,000 barrels)		GAS (billion cubic feet)
1,569,987	Argentina	2,280,000
3,337	Barbados	3,083
119,000	Bolivia	119,182
2,800,349	Brazil	2,840,000
300,000	Chile	300,000
1,935,200	Colombia	2,000,000
100,000	Cuba	100,000
1,550,000	Ecuador	1,420,000
34,797	Guatemala	36,205
51,298,000	Mexico	51,983,000
382,181	Peru	405,937
37,600	Suriname	27,300
535,000	Trinidad and Tobago	536,000
59,100,000	Venezuela	59,040,000

ESTIMATED 1991 OIL PRODUCTION, LATIN AMERICA

(1,000 barrels per day)

Argentina	487.3	Ecuador	292.6
Barbados	1.2	Guatemala	3.8
Bolivia	22.3	Mexico	2,777.0
Brazil	635.8	Peru	116.2
Chile	17.8	Suriname	4.1
Colombia	439.2	Trinidad and Tobago	144.9
Cuba	15.0	Venezuela	2,341.3

Total LATIN AMERICA	7,298.5
Total World	59,919.5

World Eagle tables. Data from Oil & Gas Journal, Week of December 30, 1991. "Worldwide Production Report." Pp. 48 & 49.

COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, 1989

(Kilograms of Oil Equivalent)

OTHERS

Canada	9,959	Japan	3,484
China	591	Philippines	217
Egypt	636	South Africa	2,432
India	226	U.K.	3,624
Iran	1,019	USA	7,794
Israel	2,019		

Data from The World Bank. 1991 World Development Report. Table 5.

LATIN AMERICA USES MUCH HYDROELECTRIC POWER TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY

Share of Hydroelectric Power in Each Country's Generation of Electricity

	Years		
	1986	1987	1988
CENTRAL AMERICA			
Costa Rica	98.2	95.9	95.5
Cuba	0.4	0.3	0.5
Dominican Republic	19.5	17.9	17.9
El Salvador	51.6	55.4	52.9
Guatemala	38.6	38.4	38.7
Haiti	72.6	71.9	71.9
Honduras	81.9	81.1	80.7
Mexico	20.6	17.6	17.6
Nicaragua	25.2	25.2	25.1
Panama	77.9	70.0	68.7
SOUTH AMERICA			
Argentina	42.9	42.0	29.8
Bolivia	75.2	74.3	67.0
Brazil	90.6	91.7	93.0
Chile	76.3	77.7	67.8
Colombia	75.3	72.3	76.5
Ecuador	81.4	84.7	85.5
Paraguay	99.8	99.8	99.8
Peru	77.9	77.8	77.9
Uruguay	98.2	95.8	77.5
Venezuela	44.2	44.1	44.1

Data excerpted from 1990 Statistical Yearbook For Latin America and the Caribbean, Table 57, p. 88. United Nations publication. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

CONCERNING ILLICIT DRUGS

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

illicit production of cannabis on small scattered plots; transshipment country for cocaine from South America

GUATEMALA

illicit producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade; the government has engaged in aerial eradication of opium poppy; transit country for cocaine shipments

HAITI

transshipment point for cocaine

HONDURAS

illicit producer of cannabis, cultivated on small plots and used principally for local consumption; transshipment point for cocaine

MEXICO

illicit cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis continues in spite of government eradication efforts; major link in chain of countries used to smuggle cocaine from South American dealers to US markets

SOUTH AMERICA

BOLIVIA

world's second-largest producer of coca (after Peru) with an estimated 51,900 hectares under cultivation; government considers all but 12,000 hectares illicit; intermediate coca products and cocaine exported to or through Colombia and Brazil to the US and other international drug markets

BRAZIL

illicit producer of cannabis and coca, mostly for domestic consumption; government has a modest eradication program to control cannabis and coca cultivation

COLOMBIA

major illicit producer of cannabis and coca; key supplier of marijuana and cocaine to the US and other international drug markets; drug production and trafficking accounts for an estimated 4% of GDP and 28% of foreign exchange earnings

ECUADOR

relatively small producer of coca following the successful eradication campaign of 1985-87; significant transit country, however, for derivatives of coca originating in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru

PARAGUAY

illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; important transshipment point for Bolivian cocaine headed for the US and Europe

PERU

world's largest coca leaf producer with about 121,000 hectares under cultivation; source of supply for most of the world's coca paste and cocaine base; about 85% of cultivation is for illicit production; most of cocaine base is shipped to Colombian drug dealers for processing into cocaine for the international drug market

VENEZUELA

illicit producer of cannabis and coca leaf for the international drug trade on a small scale; however, large quantities of cocaine do transit the country

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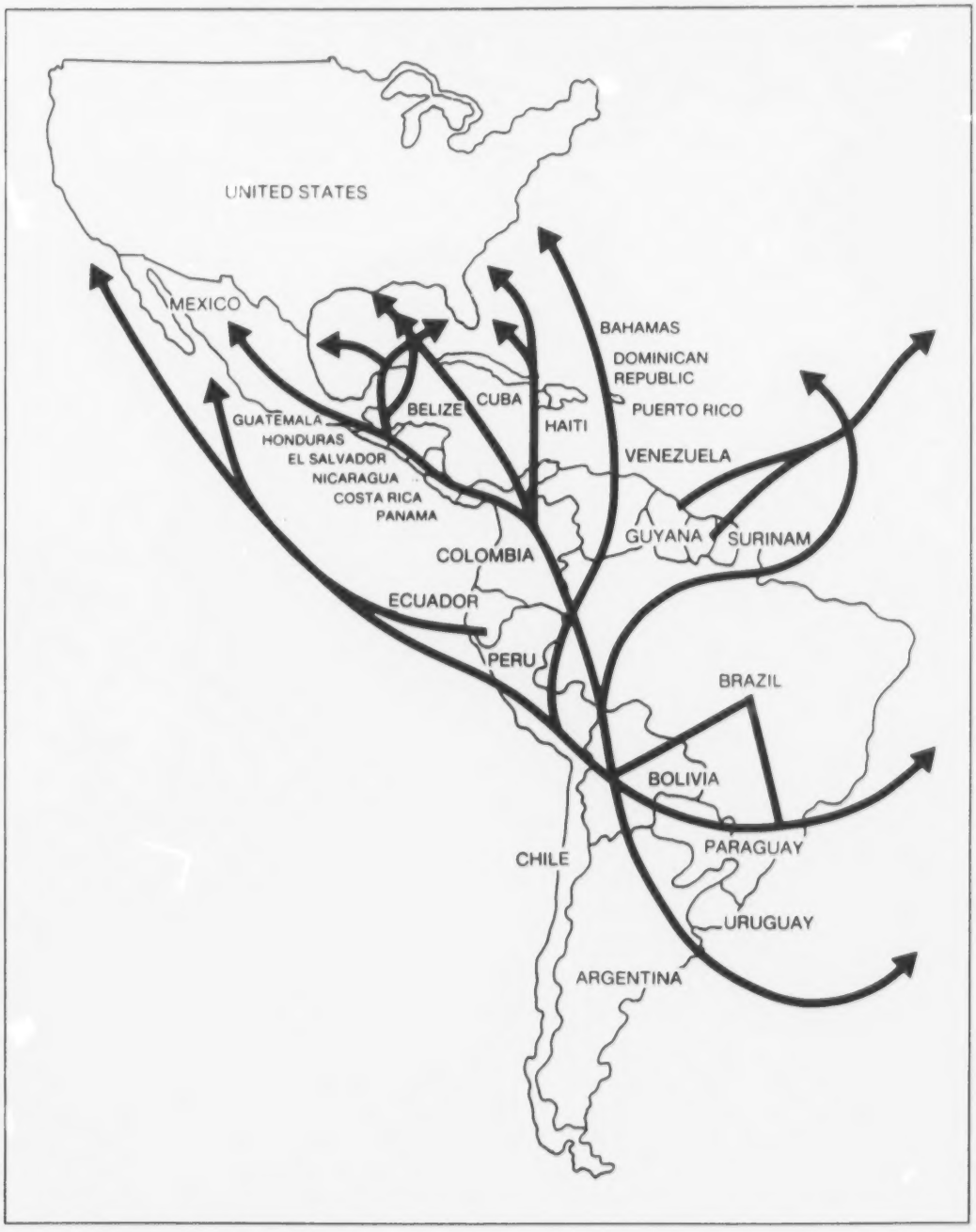
Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1991.

MAJOR COCAINE SMUGGLING ROUTES INTO THE UNITED STATES



Source: DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends, Vol 13, No.1, 1986

Source: Special Report from the Comptroller General of the United States. Controlling Drug Abuse: A Status Report. March 1, 1988. GAO/GGD-88-39. P.10.

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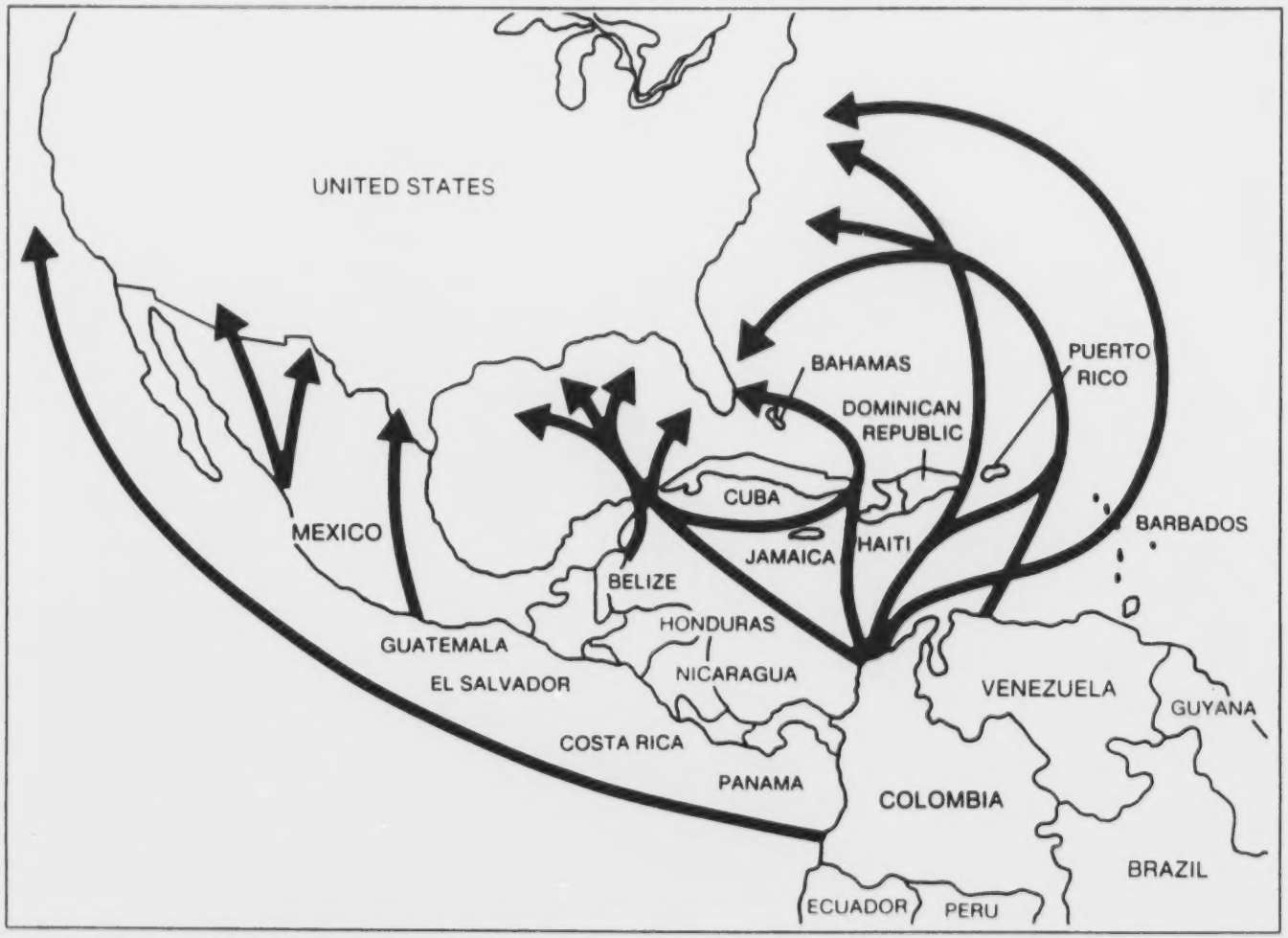
MAJOR MARIJUANA SMUGGLING ROUTES INTO THE UNITED STATES



Source: DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends, Vol 13, No.1, 1986

Source: Special Report from the Comptroller General of the United States. Controlling Drug Abuse: A Status Report. March 1, 1988. GAO/GGD-88-39. P.16.

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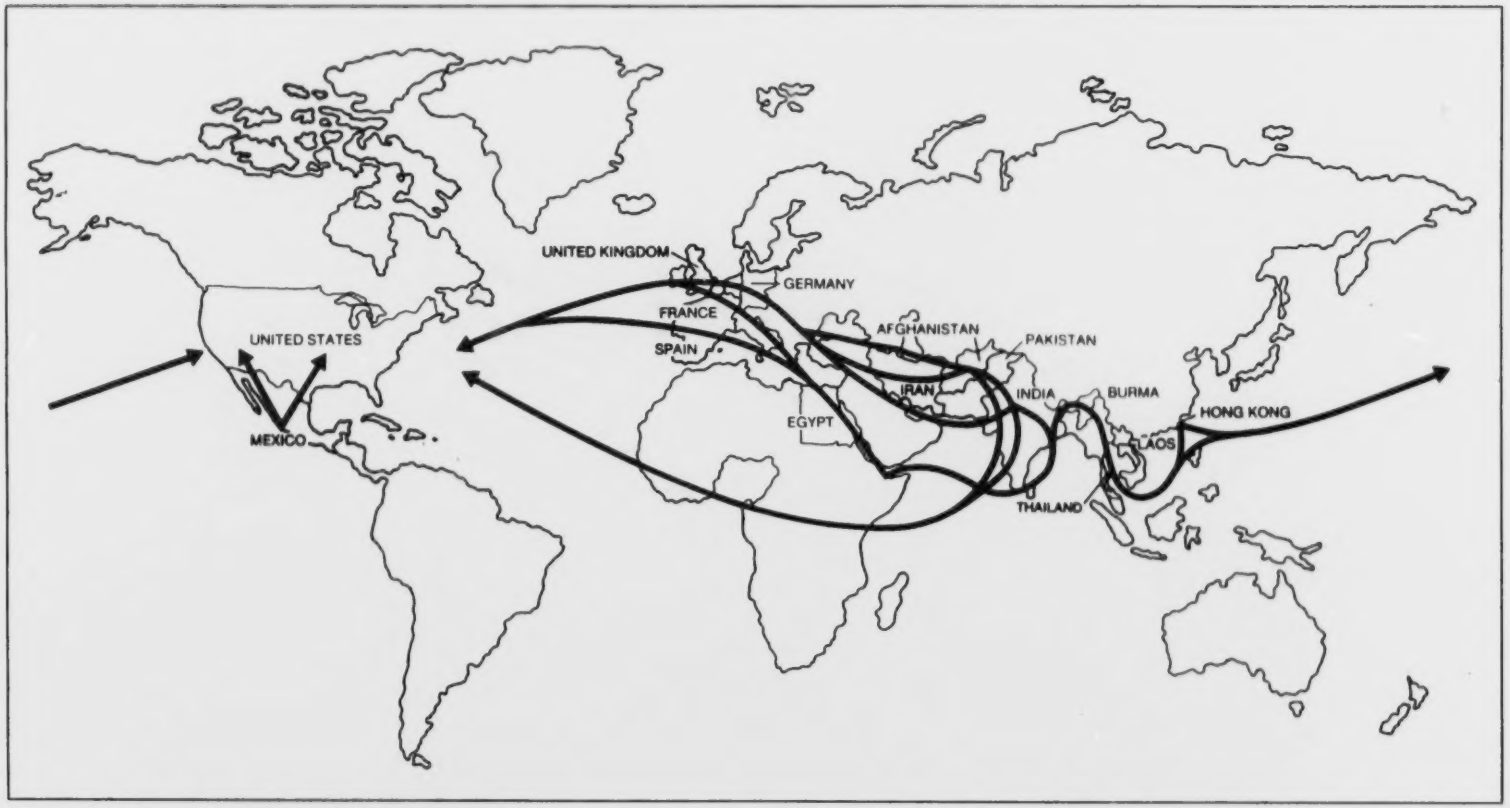
MAJOR HEROIN SMUGGLING ROUTES INTO THE UNITED STATES



Source: DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends, Vol 13, No.1, 1986

Source: Special Report from the Comptroller General of the United States. Controlling Drug Abuse: A Status Report. March 1, 1988. GAO/GGD-88-39. P.14.

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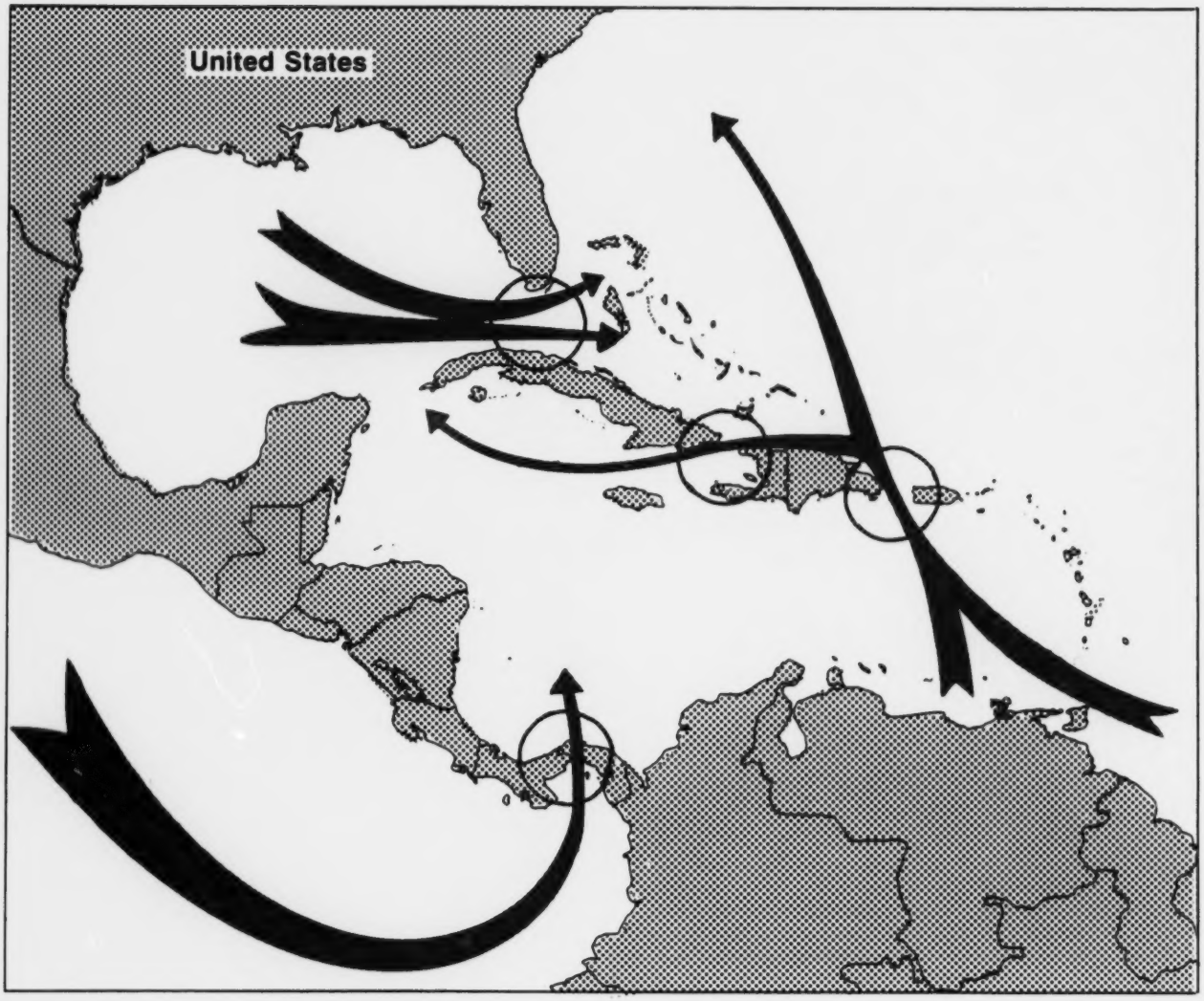
POTENTIAL CHOKEPOINTS OF SEALANES



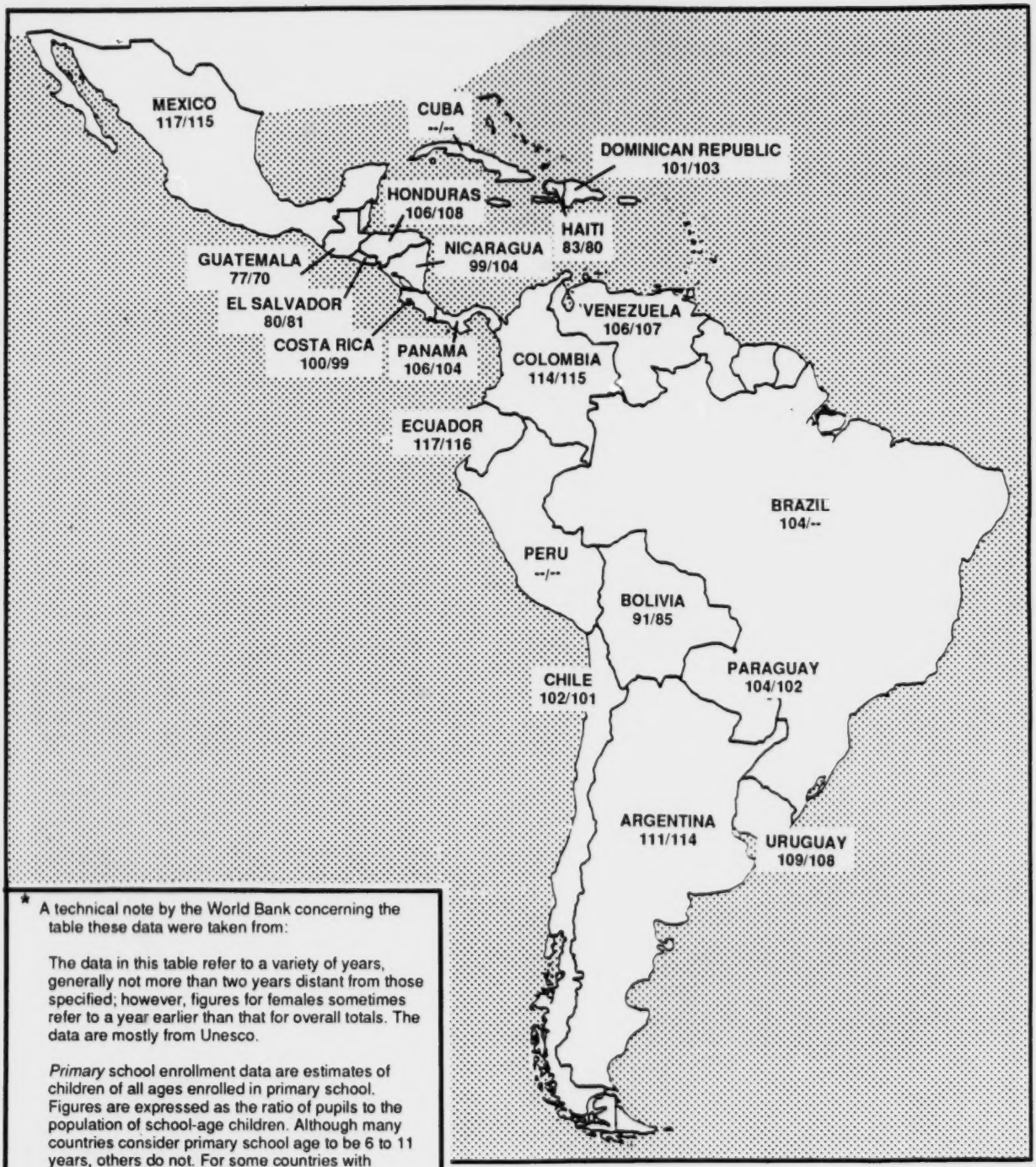
Source: U.S. Department of State

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES

	Year	Total Educational Expenditure as % of GNP	Total Educational Expenditure as % of Total Government Expenditures
CENTRAL AMERICA			
Costa Rica	1988	4.3%	20.8%
Cuba	1987	6.8	18.4
Dominican Republic	1986	1.5	10.0
El Salvador	1984	3.0	12.5
Guatemala	1984	1.8	12.4
Haiti	1987	1.9	20.6
Honduras	1987	4.9	19.5
Mexico	1985	3.9	25.3
Nicaragua	1987	6.2	12.0
Panama	1988	5.6	26.7
SOUTH AMERICA			
Argentina	1987	1.9	8.9
Bolivia	1988	3.1	20.1
Brazil	1986	4.5	17.7
Chile	1985	4.4	15.3
Colombia	1987	2.7	22.4
Ecuador	1988	2.8	21.3
Paraguay	1985	1.5	16.7
Peru	1987	3.4	22.9
Uruguay	1988	3.1	15.1
Venezuela	1988	3.5	16.6
OTHERS			
Australia	1987	5.5	12.5
Canada	1988	7.1	15.6
China	1988	2.4	6.1 (1980)
Egypt	1987	5.9	9.4 (1981)
India	1987	3.3	8.5
Israel	1986	5.8	9.2
Italy	1986	5.0	8.3
Japan	1987	4.9	16.9
Nigeria	1986	1.5	12.0
Philippines	1988	2.2	10.3 (1980)
UK	1987	5.0	11.3 (1984)
USA	1985	6.7	21.0

World Eagle table. Data from Unesco. 1990 Statistical Yearbook. Pp. 4-5 through 4-21.

*PERCENT ENROLLED IN PRIMARY SCHOOL, TOTAL/FEMALE, 1988**



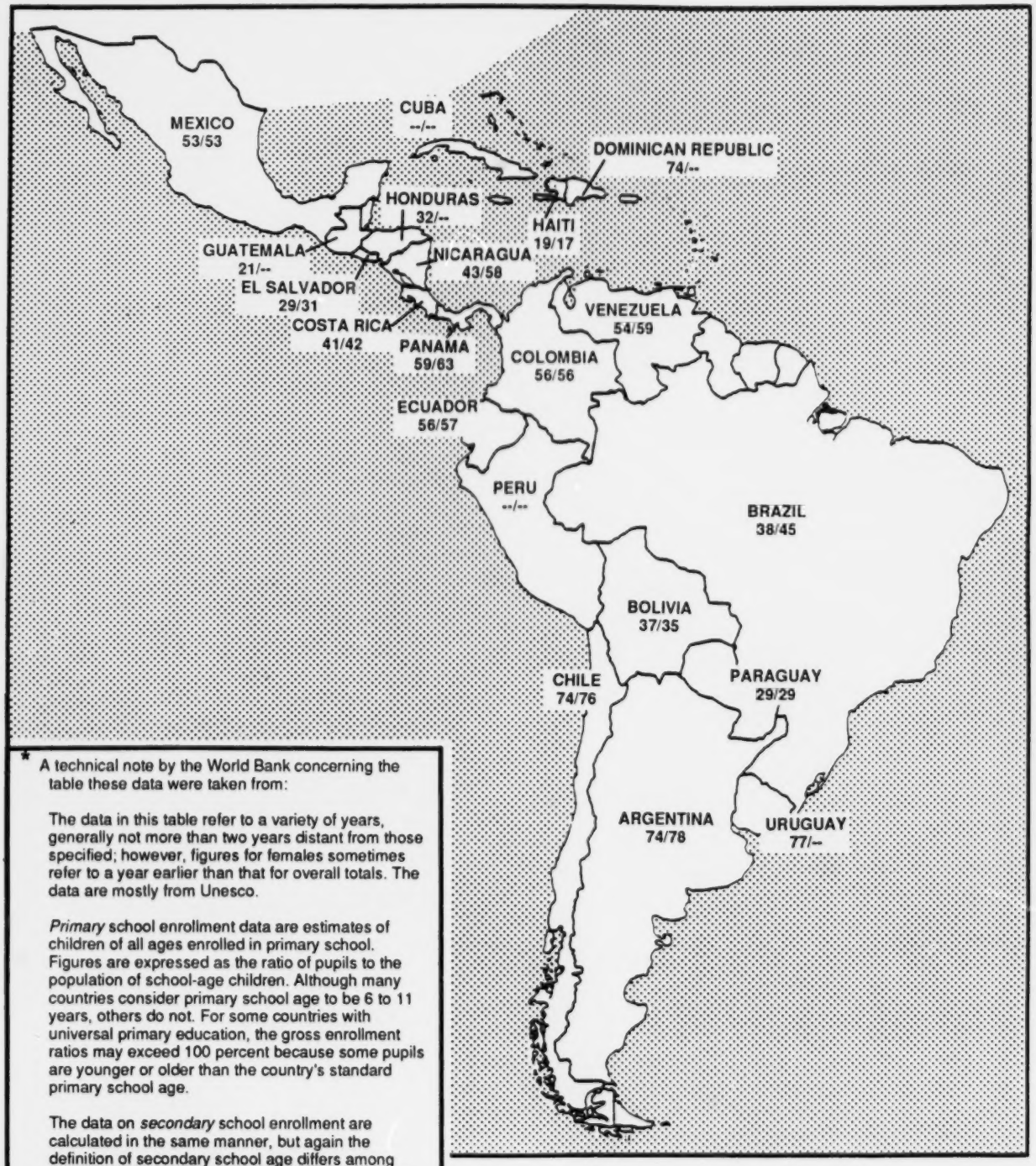
* A technical note by the World Bank concerning the table these data were taken from:

The data in this table refer to a variety of years, generally not more than two years distant from those specified; however, figures for females sometimes refer to a year earlier than that for overall totals. The data are mostly from Unesco.

Primary school enrollment data are estimates of children of all ages enrolled in primary school. Figures are expressed as the ratio of pupils to the population of school-age children. Although many countries consider primary school age to be 6 to 11 years, others do not. For some countries with universal primary education, the gross enrollment ratios may exceed 100 percent because some pupils are younger or older than the country's standard primary school age.

Data from The World Bank. World Development Report 1991. Table 29.

*PERCENT OF ENROLLED IN SECONDARY SCHOOL, TOTAL/FEMALE, 1988**



* A technical note by the World Bank concerning the table these data were taken from:

The data in this table refer to a variety of years, generally not more than two years distant from those specified; however, figures for females sometimes refer to a year earlier than that for overall totals. The data are mostly from Unesco.

Primary school enrollment data are estimates of children of all ages enrolled in primary school. Figures are expressed as the ratio of pupils to the population of school-age children. Although many countries consider primary school age to be 6 to 11 years, others do not. For some countries with universal primary education, the gross enrollment ratios may exceed 100 percent because some pupils are younger or older than the country's standard primary school age.

The data on *secondary* school enrollment are calculated in the same manner, but again the definition of secondary school age differs among countries. It is most commonly considered to be 12 to 17 years. Late entry of more mature students as well as repetition and the phenomenon of "bunching" in final grades can influence these ratios.

Data from The World Bank. World Development Report 1991. Table 29.

ESTIMATES OF ILLITERACY FOR THE YEAR 1990

(Total Population: Urban Plus Rural)

	Age Group	Percentage of Illiterates	% Male	% Female
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Costa Rica	15+	7.2%	7.4%	6.9%
Cuba	15+	6.0	5.0	7.0
Dominican Republic	15+	16.7	15.2	18.2
El Salvador	15+	27.0	23.8	30.0
Guatemala	15+	44.9	36.9	52.9
Haiti	15+	47.0	40.9	52.6
Honduras	15+	26.9	24.5	29.4
Mexico	15+	12.7	10.5	14.9
Nicaragua (Year 1971)	15+	42.5	42.0	42.9
Panama	15+	11.9	11.9	11.8
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	15+	4.7	4.5	4.9
Bolivia	15+	22.5	15.3	29.3
Brazil	15+	18.9	17.5	20.2
Chile	15+	6.6	6.5	6.8
Colombia	15+	13.3	12.5	14.1
Ecuador	15+	14.2	12.2	16.2
Paraguay	15+	9.9	7.9	11.9
Peru	15+	14.9	8.5	21.3
Uruguay	15+	3.8	3.4	4.1
Venezuela	15+	11.9	13.3	10.4

World Eagle table. Data from Unesco. 1990 Statistical Yearbook. Pp. 1-18 to 1-25.

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Source: Inter-American Development Bank. Economic and Social Progress in Latin America, 1984 Report: Economic Integration, p.82.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH OF CONSUMER PRICES

(In percent)

Country	1971–80	1981–89	1981–85	1986–89	1980	1982	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Argentina	...	355.0	322.6	398.9	100.8	164.8	672.1	90.1	131.3	343.0	3,079.2
Bahamas	7.5	5.6	5.9	5.1	13.6	6.0	5.3	5.0	5.7	4.5	5.2
Barbados	14.3	6.0	7.7	3.9	15.0	10.1	4.2	1.0	3.0	4.8	6.4
Bolivia	18.6	261.4	610.6	55.2	47.2	137.6	11,747.8	276.4	14.6	16.0	15.9
Brazil	...	252.3	148.9	444.0	82.8	100.0	222.6	145.0	229.8	682.8	1,286.9
Chile	...	19.9	21.3	17.3	35.7	11.1	31.6	19.0	20.2	14.7	17.1
Colombia	21.1	23.1	22.3	24.0	28.6	23.9	25.0	18.0	23.7	28.1	26.2
Costa Rica	10.9	26.3	34.8	16.5	15.8	93.3	16.3	11.0	17.1	20.8	17.2
Dominican Republic	10.4	21.2	16.2	27.9	17.5	8.0	38.9	9.0	16.5	44.1	45.4
Ecuador	12.5	35.1	27.6	45.1	11.5	17.6	28.2	23.0	29.5	58.5	75.4
El Salvador	10.7	19.5	14.7	25.8	16.3	12.3	23.5	31.0	25.2	20.1	17.8
Guatemala	9.5	11.9	7.5	17.4	11.3	0.4	19.0	36.0	12.5	11.1	11.2
Guyana	10.2	26.9	19.5	36.8	14.3	22.4	16.3	7.0	29.0	40.6	80.0
Haiti	10.7	6.7	9.1	3.8	16.4	8.5	11.1	3.0	−11.7	4.4	11.7
Honduras	8.1	6.2	6.9	5.5	18.3	9.0	4.2	4.0	1.9	4.7	9.9
Jamaica	18.1	14.1	16.6	11.1	27.8	5.8	26.6	15.0	6.1	8.2	14.4
Mexico	16.6	70.0	60.7	82.5	28.6	72.7	58.7	86.0	131.7	114.4	20.0
Nicaragua	...	453.3	54.4	2,628.6	37.5	21.4	222.6	681.0	912.4	14,295.3	4,770.1
Panama	7.0	1.9	3.2	0.7	13.3	4.4	1.0	−1.0	1.0	1.0	−0.1
Paraguay	13.1	20.3	15.8	26.1	23.1	7.4	26.6	31.0	22.1	25.1	25.9
Peru	31.1	214.3	102.1	445.8	200.0	60.0	163.2	77.0	86.4	668.5	3,398.9
Suriname	9.8	13.6	7.0	22.4	14.9	7.3	10.3	18.7	53.9	7.2	15.0
Trinidad and Tobago	13.0	11.0	12.2	9.4	17.0	12.7	8.7	7.0	11.2	7.6	11.7
Uruguay	65.8	56.3	44.8	72.0	66.7	19.0	72.4	76.0	63.6	62.2	80.7
Venezuela	8.4	21.5	11.1	35.9	22.9	10.3	12.4	11.0	27.9	30.3	83.8

Sources: Official statistics; IDB estimates; and the International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics* (tape), November 1990.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC. Annual Report for 1990. February 1991. Table 5. P. 128.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS PER PHYSICIAN IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

	1960	1970	Most Recent
CENTRAL AMERICA			
Costa Rica	2,699	1,622	1,206 (1982)
Cuba	1,057	1,385	333 (1988)
Dominican Republic	7,310 b	--	1,800 (1980)
El Salvador	5,321	4,216	2,891 (1985)
Guatemala	--	3,656	7,068 b (1982)
Haiti	--	--	11,342 b (1981)
Honduras	12,565 b	3,992	2,756 (1982)
Mexico	1,880	1,553	1,037 (1985)
Nicaragua	2,849	2,136	1,539 (1982)
Panama	2,756	1,735	840 (1989)
SOUTH AMERICA			
Argentina	681 a	528	356 (1980)
Bolivia	5,218 b	2018	2,100 c (1987)
Brazil	3,411	2,081 c	685 (1987)
Chile b	1,648	2,160	2,182 (1987)
Colombia	2,669	2,297	1,136 (1988)
Ecuador c	--	2,909	939 (1988)
Paraguay	3,598 a	916	1,007 (1989)
Peru	1,962 a	--	1,016 (1988)
Uruguay	2,180 b	915	344 (1988)
Venezuela	1,487	1,120	590 (1989)

a Number of physicians registered; not all live or work in the country.
b Ministry of Health only.
c Physicians working in health institutions.
d Physicians belonging to the Medical Association and working in the country.

Data excerpted from 1990 Statistical Yearbook For Latin America and the Caribbean, Table 25, p. 48. United Nations publication. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

Percentage Share of Household Income, By Percentile Groups of Households 1

Country	Year	Lowest 20 Percent	Second Quintile	Third Quintile	Fourth Quintile	Highest 20 Percent	Highest 10 Percent
Brazil	**1983**	**2.4**	**5.7**	**10.7**	**18.6**	**62.6**	**46.2**
Costa Rica e	**1986**	**3.3**	**8.3**	**13.2**	**20.7**	**54.5**	**38.8**
Colombia e	**1988**	**4.0**	**8.7**	**13.5**	**20.8**	**53.0**	**37.1**
Guatemala	**1979-81**	**5.5**	**8.6**	**12.2**	**18.7**	**55.0**	**40.8**
Peru c	**1985-86**	**4.4**	**8.2**	**13.7**	**21.5**	**51.9**	**35.8**
Venezuela c	**1987**	**4.7**	**9.2**	**14.0**	**21.5**	**50.6**	**34.2**
OTHERS							
Netherlands	**1983**	**6.9**	**13.2**	**17.9**	**23.7**	**38.3**	**23.0**
Australia	**1985**	**4.4**	**11.1**	**17.5**	**24.8**	**42.2**	**25.8**
Italy	**1986**	**6.8**	**12.0**	**16.7**	**23.5**	**41.0**	**25.3**
Canada	**1987**	**5.7**	**11.8**	**17.7**	**24.6**	**40.2**	**24.1**
United States	**1985**	**4.7**	**11.0**	**17.4**	**25.0**	**41.9**	**25.0**
Switzerland	**1982**	**5.2**	**11.7**	**16.4**	**22.1**	**44.6**	**29.8**

c Data refer to per capita expenditure
e Data refer to per capita income

The data in this table refer to the ICP estimates of GDP and the distribution of income or expenditure accruing to percentile groups of households ranked by total household income, per capita income, or expenditure.

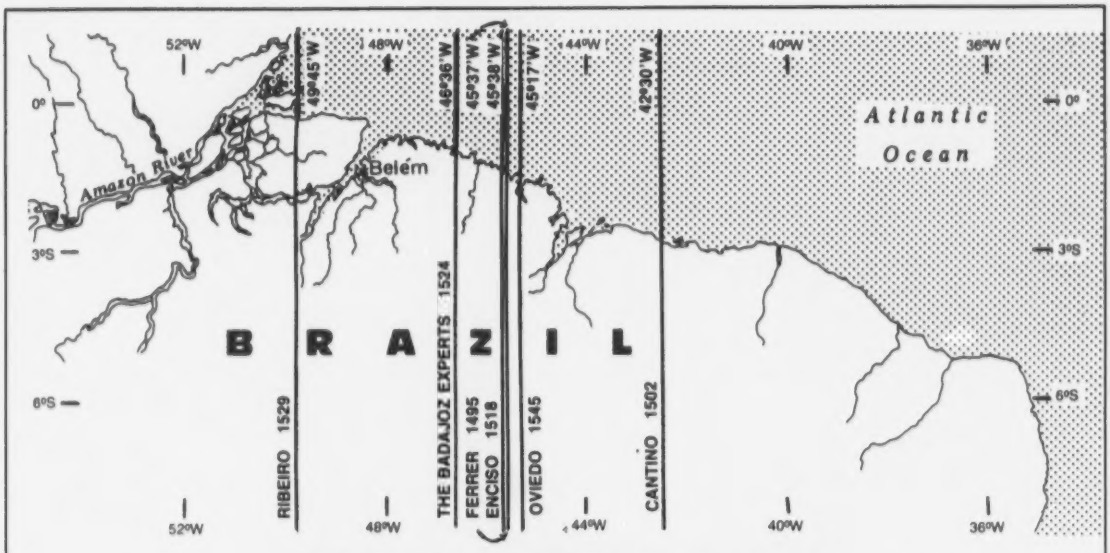
ICP = The UN's International Comparison Program
GDP = Gross Domestic Product

The income distribution data cover rural and urban areas for all countries. The data refer to different years between 1979 and 1989 and are drawn from a variety of sources. These include the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Luxembourg Income Study, the OECD, the UN's National Accounts Statistics: Compendium of Income Distribution Statistics, 1985, the World Bank, and national sources. Data for many countries have been updated, and some of the income distribution data previously published have been deleted because they refer to years long past.

In many countries the collection of income distribution data is not systematically organized or integrated with the official statistical system. The data are derived from surveys designed for other purposes, most often consumer expenditure surveys, that also collect information on income. These surveys use a variety of income concepts and sample designs, and in many cases their geographic coverage is too limited to provide reliable nationwide estimates of income distribution. Although the data presented here represent the best available estimates, they do not avoid all these problems and should be interpreted with caution.

Similarly, the scope of the indicator is limited for certain countries, and data for other countries are not fully comparable. Because households vary in size, a distribution in which households are ranked according to per capita household income, rather than according to total household income, is superior for many purposes. The distinction is important because households with low per capita incomes frequently are large households, whose total income may be high, whereas many households with low household incomes may be small households with high per capita income. Information on the distribution of per capita household income exists for only a few countries and is infrequently updated. Where possible, distributions are ranked according to per capita income; more often they are ranked by household income, with others ranked by per capita expenditure or household expenditure. Since the size of household is likely to be small for low-income households (for instance, single-person households and couples without children), the distribution of household income may overstate the income inequality. Also, since household savings tend to increase faster as income levels increase, the distribution of expenditure is inclined to understate the income inequality...

Source: World Bank. World Development Report 1991. Table 30, pp. 262-263, and a portion of the Technical Note for that Table, pp. 285-287.



*TREATY OF TORDESILLAS, 1494**
Demarcation Line Interpretations

Inaccurate maps, changing cartographic techniques, nationalistic bias, and imprecise language in the Treaty led to differing interpretations of the intended location of the Demarcation Line. Those depicted here were derived by Henry Harrissee based on his seminal study of important early attempts to delimit the Treaty Boundary.

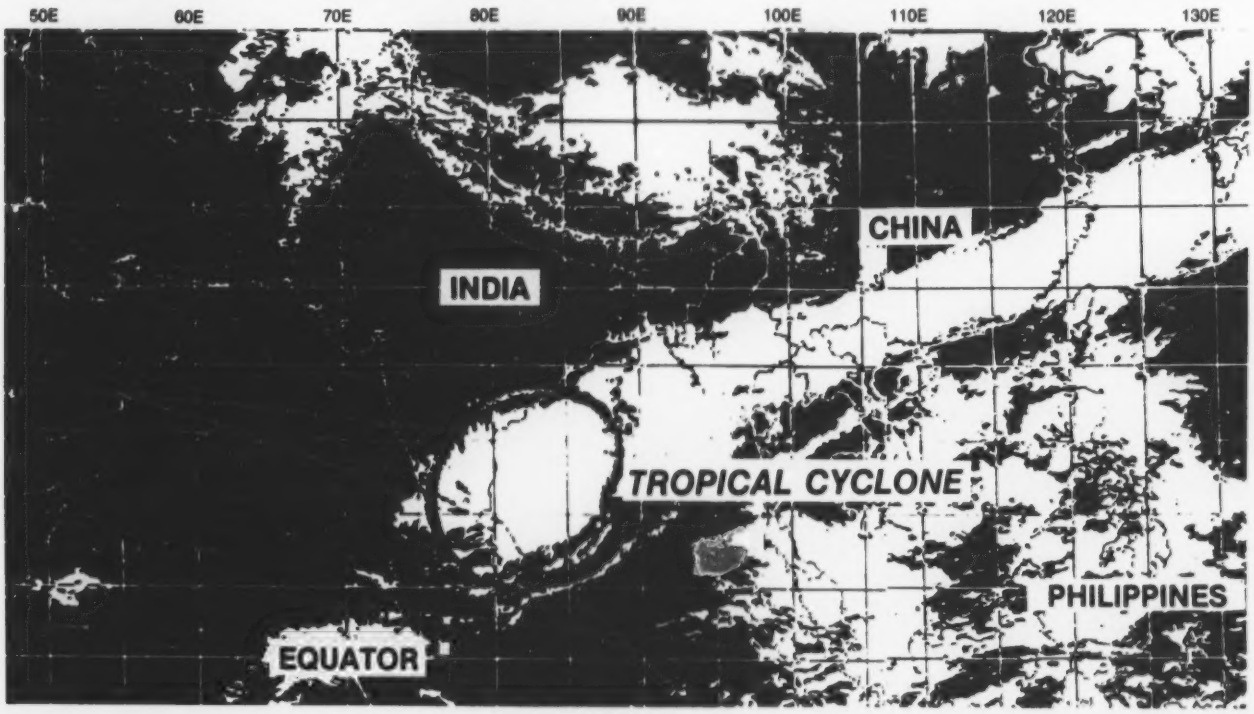
Source: Henry Harrisse, The Diplomatic History of America. London: B.F. Stevens, 1897.

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

5990 3-85 STATE(INR/GE)

* Between Spain and Portugal which altered the Papal Bull of 1493 of Alexander VI.

EL NIÑO'S WEATHER AFFECTS FARMING IN LATIN AMERICA -- AND IN MUCH OF THE REST OF THE WORLD



By Raymond Motha, Thomas Puterbaugh and Ronald Lundine

High winds pounded California during the winter months and heavy snows piled to record depths in the Rockies. The spring was cool and wet. A late-April cold outbreak spread freezing temperatures to northern Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, severely damaging fruits and vegetables. Heavy downpours in the Mississippi Delta, the Tennessee Valley and the lower Ohio Valley caused extensive flooding of agricultural lands and delayed the onset of the growing season. The heavy snowpack in the Rockies rapidly melted, filling reservoirs, swelling rivers and causing serious mudslides and floods. The entire country received well above-average rainfall.

During the same season, severe droughts, torrential rains and flooding took human lives and variously affected crops and livestock in Australia, Indonesia, the Philippines, portions of central and southern Africa, India, Mexico and parts of Central and South America.

Unusual weather is a routine matter, but not when it hits around the world during the same season like it did in 1982/83. Statistics show that similar earth-sweeping anomalies will happen again, further jeopardizing lives and playing havoc with the world's food supplies.

The question is when? Part of the answer will be based on meteorologists' observations and analyses of a weather phenomenon known as "El Nino."

The name "El Niño" originally was given to a warm, coastal current which runs southward along the coast of Ecuador around the Christmas season. More recently, the term has become identified with more extreme warmings which occur every few years and appear to be associated with large-scale atmospheric anomalies.

Every several years, El Nino's warm equatorial current ranges unusually far south along Peru's coast, displacing the normally cool coastal waters. The warm waters destroy plankton, leading to an enormous fish kill which devastates the local fishing industry. The reduced supply of fish causes widespread starvation of guano birds, which in turn affects the regional ecology. Accompanying spells of torrential rain inundate the normally dry lands, causing severe flooding and erosion.

The so-called"southern oscillation" of large-scale atmospheric pressure patterns provides the link between El Nino events and global weather anomalies.

Large-scale atmospheric pressure changes across the tropical Pacific and Indian Oceans are observed with the occurrence of El Nino off the west coast of South America. The "see-saw" patterns of atmospheric pressure coincide with climatic variations over far-reaching areas around the world.

continued

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EL NIÑO continued

El Nino occurrences have been documented as far back as the 1890s. Over the past 30 years, events of varying degrees of intensity have occurred during 1957, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1972-73, 1975, 1976, and 1982-83.

The 1972-73 and 1982-83 episodes were particularly intense for two consecutive years. The frequency of occurrence is about once every three years. Heavy winter and spring rains at Guayaquil, Ecuador, resulting from the unusual warming of the ocean waters along the eastern Pacific, usually signal the onset of an El Nino event.

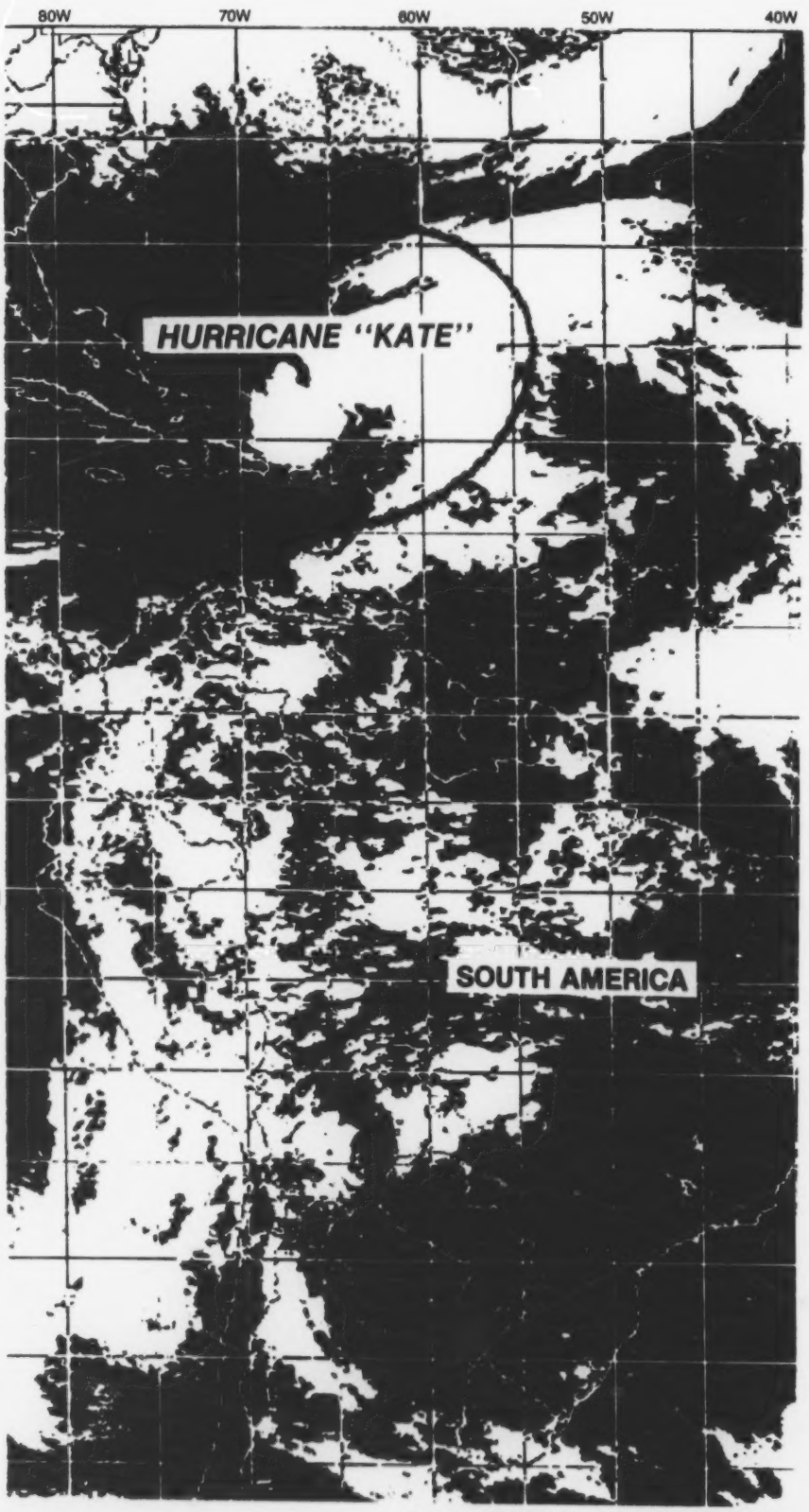
Figuring El Niño's Effect on Farming

From analysis of a number of crop yields from specific areas around the world over the last two decades, it has been determined that there is a general tendency toward increased variability in yields during El Nino years as compared with non-El Nino years

The two crop areas presenting the most sharply contrasting pattern and perhaps the clearest cause-and-effect relationship are wheat in Australia and corn in Argentina. During El Nino events, there is a strong tendency for below-normal rainfall in Australia and above-normal rainfall in Argentina. The timing of the rainfall with respect to the stage of crop development ultimately determines the effect on crop yields.

In Australia, as a result of the southern oscillation associated with El Nino, abnormal high pressure and resulting dry conditions often prevail, limiting moisture for wheat. Below-trend wheat yields have resulted.

In Argentina, however, El Nino typically brings unseasonal rains during the peak growing season for corn. These rains are of great benefit in meeting the crop's moisture demands during critical growth stages. Such cases have boosted crop yields to above-trend levels.



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agriculture, March 1986. Pp.10-11.

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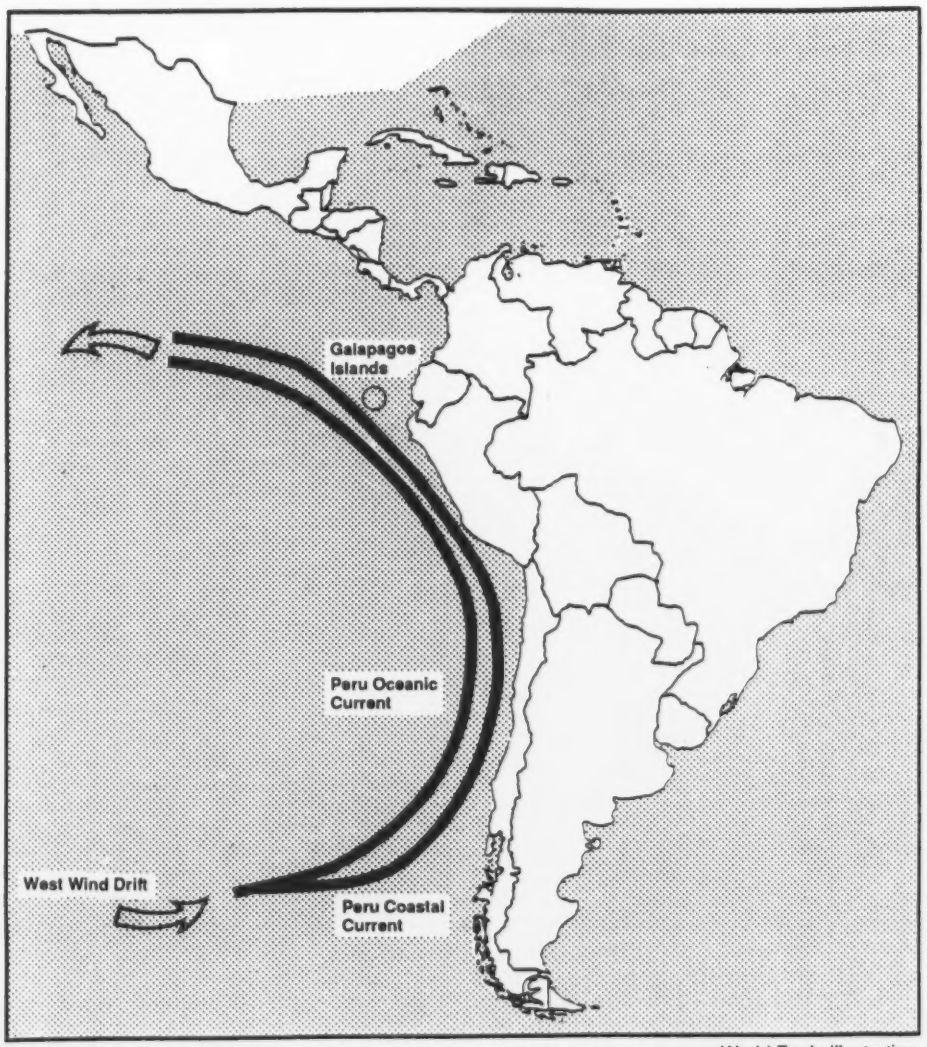
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PERU CURRENT



a World Eagle illustration

The Peru Current, also known as The Humboldt Current, is a cold-water current of the southeast Pacific Ocean. It is formed from the West Wind Drift which flows east toward South America south of latitude 40° S. While most of that Drift continues through the Drake Passage around the southern tip of South America to the Atlantic, a portion bends north in two parallel movements: The cold, deep-blue Peru Oceanic Current and the even colder inshore Peru Coastal Current. The latter is 50-100 miles wide. Together, the two movements are about 550 miles wide, and together they turn west south of the Galapagos Islands to join the Pacific South Equatorial Current.

The Peru Current causes lower than normal air temperatures for the latitudes involved, and it makes the coastal regions to its east be one of the world's most arid. Sea fogs form on the coast, but no rain falls for years at a time. In addition, the Peru Current produces a wealth of microscopic marine organisms which are food for a vast number of fish which in turn are food for millions of birds which nest on promontories and small islands. The droppings of these birds is the valuable fertilizer called guano. A further benefit of the wealth of microscopic marine organisms is the abundance (less so in recent years) of anchovies which are processed into fish meal, one of Peru's major exports.

LATIN AMERICAN SHARES OF WORLD TOTALS

* excluding Arab States

Estimated Percentage of Book Production Distribution (in number of titles), 1988	Latin America & Caribbean 5.8%	Europe & USSR (former)	54.6%	Africa*	1.1%
		Asia*	23.5%	Arab States	0.8%
		Northern America	12.7%	Oceania	1.4%
Estimated Percentage of Circulation of Daily General Interest Newspapers, 1988	Latin America & Caribbean 14.0%	Europe & USSR (former)	27.1%	Africa*	1.9%
		Asia*	33.5%	Arab States	1.5%
		Northern America	20.7%	Oceania	1.3%
Estimated Percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1988	Latin America & Caribbean 5.1%	Europe & USSR (former)	29.4%	Africa*	0.9%
		Asia*	16.5%	Arab States	0.6%
		Northern America	45.0%	Oceania	2.5%
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Radio Receivers, 1988	Latin America & Carribean 7.7%	Europe & USSR (former)	28.1%	Africa*	3.5%
		Asia*	27.9%	Arab States	2.7%
		Northern America	28.8%	Oceania	1.3%
Estimated Distribution of Television Receivers, 1988	Latin America & Caribbean 8.5%	Europe & USSR (former)	38.2%	Africa*	0.9%
		Asia*	20.1%	Arab States	2.5%
		Northern America	28.3%	Oceania	1.5%
Estimated Percentage of World Long-Film Production, 1987	Latin America & Caribbean 5.7%	Europe & USSR (former)	24.3%	Africa*	0.2%
		Asia*	51.7%	Arab States	2.0%
		Northern America	15.1%	Oceania	1.0%
Estimated Cinema Seating Capacity per 1,000 Inhabitants, 1987	Latin America & Caribbean 19	Europe & USSR (former)	62	Africa*	3
		Asia*	7	Arab States	4
		Northern America	41	Oceania	22

World Eagle table constructed from Unesco Statistical Yearbook 1990. Unesco 1990. Pp. 6-3 -- 6-10.

RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS AND AIRFIELDS

	Total Railroads in km	Total Highways in km		Total Number of Airfields
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Costa Rica	950	15,400	total	173 total; 154 usable
		7,030	paved	26 with permanent-surface runways;
		7,010	gravel	1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		1,360	unimproved earth	11 with runways 1,200-2,439 m
Cuba	14,925 (includes 9,630 km of sugar plantation lines)	26,477	total	205 total; 176 usable
		14,477	paved	75 with permanent-surface runways;
		12,000	gravel & earth surface	3 with runways over 3,659 m;
				12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
				25 with runways 1,220-2,439 m;
Dominican Republic	1,655	12,000	total	44 total; 30 usable
		5,800	paved	14 with permanent-surface runways;
		5,600	gravel & improved earth	3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		600	unimproved earth	9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
El Salvador	602	10,000	total	116 total; 82 usable
		1,500	paved	6 with permanent-surface runways;
		4,100	gravel	1 with runways 2,400-3,659 m;
		4,400	improved & unimproved earth	5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Guatemala	870	26,429	total	430 total; 381 usable
		2,868	paved	11 with permanent-surface runways;
		11,421	gravel	3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		12,140	unimproved earth	19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Haiti	40	4,000	total	15 total; 10 usable
		950	paved	3 with permanent-surface runways;
		900	otherwise improved	1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
				4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Honduras	785	8,950	total	175 total; 134 usable
		1,700	paved	8 with permanent-surface runways;
		5,000	otherwise improved	4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		2,250	unimproved earth	13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Mexico	20,680	210,000	total	1,815 total; 1,537 usable
		65,000	paved	195 with permanent-surface runways;
		30,000	semi-paved or cobblestone	2 with runways over 3,659 m;
		60,000	improved earth or under construction	33 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		55,000	unimproved earth	276 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Nicaragua	373	25,930	total	251 total; 162 usable
		4,000	paved	10 with permanent-surface runways;
		2,170	gravel or crushed stone	2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		5,425	earth or graded earth	12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
		14,335	unimproved earth	
Panama	238	8,530	total	113 total; 101 usable
		2,745	paved	41 with permanent-surface runways
		3,270	gravel or crushed stone	2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		2,515	improved & unimproved earth	15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

World Eagle table constructed from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1991.

continued →

RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, AND AIRFIELDS continued

	Total Railroads in km	Total Highways in km		Total Number of Airfields
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	34,172	208,350	total	1,763 total; 1,575 usable
		47,550	paved	135 with permanent-surface runways;
		39,500	gravel	1 with runways over 3,659 m;
		101,000	improved earth	31 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		20,300	unimproved earth	336 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Bolivia	3,675	38,836	total	807 total; 659 usable
		1,300	paved	9 with permanent-surface runways;
		6,700	gravel	1 with runways over 3,659 m;
		30,836	improved and unimproved earth	8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
				120 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Brazil	29,694	1,448,000	total	3,751 total; 3,078 usable
		48,000	paved	401 with permanent-surface runways;
		1,400,000	gravel	2 with runways over 3,659 m;
			or earth	22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
				533 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Chile	8,613	79,025	total	392 total; 353 usable
		9,913	paved	50 with permanent-surface runways;
		33,140	gravel	12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		35,972	improved and unimproved earth ('84)	55 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Colombia	3,386	75,450	total	1,165 total; 1,045 usable
		9,350	paved	69 with permanent-surface runways;
		66,100	earth & gravel	1 with runways over 3,659 m;
				8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
				192 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Ecuador	965	28,000	total	153 total; 151 usable
		3,600	paved	46 with permanent-surface runways;
		17,400	gravel & improved earth	1 with runways over 3,659 m;
		7,000	improved earth	6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
				23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Paraguay	970	21,960	total	851 total; 738 usable
		1,788	paved	6 with permanent-surface runways:
		474	gravel	1 with runways over 3,659 m;
		19,698	earth	2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
				60 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Peru	1,884	56,645	total	222 total; 205 usable
		6,030	paved	36 with permanent-surface runways;
		11,865	gravel	2 with runways over 3,659 m;
		14,610	improved earth	24 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		24,140	unimproved earth	42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Uruguay	3,000	49,900	total	91 total; 86 usable
		6,700	paved	16 with permanent-surface runways;
		3,000	gravel	2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		40,200	earth	17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Venezuela	542	77,785	total	296 total; 277 usable
		22,780	paved	137 with permanent-surface runways;
		24,720	gravel	13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m;
		14,450	earth	88 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
		15,835	unimproved earth	

World Eagle table constructed from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1991.

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS

	Vital Statistics								Health	
	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 population)		Crude Death Rate		Infant Mortality (Per 1000 live births)		Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)		Population per Physician (Persons)	
Country	1970	LAE[2]	1970	LAE	1970	LAE	1970	LAE	1970	LAE
Argentina	23.1	21.2	9.0	8.9	51.8	32.0	66.8	70.6	529	374
Bahamas	25.3	24.9	6.2	5.1	35.0	26.4	65.0	70.0	1,320	1,060
Barbados	20.6	16.6	8.7	7.9	29.4	12.4	68.7	74.9	1,910	1,123
Bolivia	45.5	42.6	19.5	13.9	153.4	110.0	46.1	53.1	2,020	1,538
Brazil	34.8	28.4	10.2	7.9	94.6	63.0	59.0	64.9	2,030	1,080
Chile	29.2	23.7	9.5	6.4	80.0	20.0	62.4	71.5	2,160	1,231
Colombia	36.9	26.3	10.5	6.9	79.2	46.0	59.1	65.7	2,250	1,186
Costa Rica	33.4	28.0	6.7	4.2	61.5	18.0	67.1	73.7	1,620	958
Dominican Republic	41.2	31.4	10.8	6.7	98.4	65.0	58.7	66.0	2,300	1,763
Ecuador	42.5	32.9	11.8	7.2	99.8	63.0	58.1	65.5	2,910	826
El Salvador	43.9	36.4	11.6	8.4	103.0	59.0	57.6	62.2	4,100	2,829
Guatemala	45.0	40.7	14.4	8.5	100.2	59.0	52.5	62.0	3,660	2,184
Guyana	33.9	27.1	6.9	7.0	56.0	43.9	64.7	66.1	4,010	6,220
Haiti	40.7	34.4	17.9	12.7	161.8	117.0	47.6	54.7	12,500	7,179
Honduras	49.3	39.8	14.7	7.9	115.2	69.0	52.7	64.0	3,770	1,511
Jamaica	34.4	25.7	7.6	5.5	39.6	18.0	67.2	73.9	2,630	2,065
Mexico	43.4	28.7	9.4	5.8	73.0	47.0	61.7	68.6	1,550	1,242
Nicaragua	47.4	41.4	13.5	7.6	106.0	62.0	53.5	63.3	2,140	1,498
Panama	37.1	26.6	7.7	5.1	46.6	23.0	65.5	72.1	1,660	1,000
Paraguay	37.7	34.9	7.3	6.4	58.6	42.0	65.3	66.9	2,300	1,459
Peru	40.8	31.1	13.9	8.9	116.4	88.0	53.9	61.4	1,920	1,042
Suriname	35.7	32.0	7.6	7.3	...	42.0	63.8	66.7	2,150	1,264
Trinidad and Tobago	28.1	25.9	7.3	6.7	34.4	20.0	66.2	69.8	2,210	962
Uruguay	20.9	18.9	9.8	10.6	47.4	27.0	68.8	71.1	915	502
Venezuela	37.9	30.7	7.0	5.2	53.4	36.0	65.2	70.1	1,120	701

Sources: The statistical yearbooks of the United Nations (U.N.) Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, U.N. Statistical Office (various issues); the Pan American Health Organization, *Health Conditions in the Americas*, 1990; and the World Bank, *Social Indicators of Development*, 1989.

[1] Social indicators are collected by countries through censuses and surveys taken in many cases infrequently and on other than an annual basis. Therefore, the data for 1970 are for years as close to 1970 as possible and in no case earlier than 1970 nor later than 1979. Data for the latest available estimate (LAE) are in no case prior to 1980 and for many of the indicators refer to the later half of the decade. Furthermore, users should be aware that the concepts, definitions, and methodologies employed in the collection of such indicators vary from country to country and often vary over time within countries.
[2] Latest available estimates.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC. Annual Report for 1990. February 1991. Table 8. P. 132.

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SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS continued

Health				Education						
						Enrollment Ratios				
Population per Hospital Bed (Persons)		Access to Safe Water (In percent)		Illiteracy Rate[3] (In percent)		1st and 2nd Levels[4] (In percent)		Third Level[5] (In percent)		
1970	LAE	1970	LAE	1970	LAE	1970	LAE	1970	LAE	Country
179	206	56.1	...	7.4	6.1	70	96	14.2	38.7	Argentina
196	...	65.1	...	8.8	...	...	...	...	...	Bahamas
98	...	98.0	100.0	0.7	...	85	101	3.9	19.4	Barbados
442	640	33.0	53.0	36.8	...	54	76	8.7	17.7	Bolivia
271	293	55.0	84.0	33.8	25.5	65	86	5.3	10.9	Brazil
265	287	56.0	87.0	11.0	8.9	87	93	9.4	17.8	Chile
449	660	63.0	...	19.2	14.8	64	83	4.7	13.9	Colombia
252	399	74.0	93.0	11.6	7.4	76	75	10.3	24.8	Costa Rica
379	...	37.0	50.0	33.0	31.4	65	92	6.5	18.6	Dominican Republic
432	272	34.0	57.0	25.8	19.8	66	89	7.6	25.8	Ecuador
524	...	40.0	54.0	42.9	32.7	62	68	3.3	17.7	El Salvador
461	600	38.0	58.0	54.0	...	36	51	3.4	8.6	Guatemala
198	300	75.0	82.0	8.4	...	79	73	1.9	2.1	Guyana
1,270	1,112	12.0	38.0	78.7	65.2	25	58	0.4	1.2	Haiti
578	1,009	34.0	46.0	43.1	40.5	57	75	2.1	8.8	Honduras
244	431	62.0	...	3.9	...	81	83	5.4	4.2	Jamaica
843	1,376	54.0	70.0	25.8	9.7	68	85	6.1	15.7	Mexico
424	738	35.0	48.0	42.5	...	54	76	5.7	8.4	Nicaragua
342	330	69.0	82.0	21.7	11.8	75	83	6.6	28.2	Panama
614	717	11.0	22.0	19.9	12.5	67	68	4.3	9.4	Paraguay
460	590	35.0	53.0	27.5	18.1	72	98	10.8	24.6	Peru
176	177	...	98.0	...	10.0	90	84	1.2	7.7	Suriname
199	201	96.0	98.0	7.8	5.1	73	93	2.9	4.2	Trinidad and Tobago
169	301	92.0	...	6.1	5.0	82	92	9.9	41.6	Uruguay
2,900	2,700	75.0	80.0	23.5	15.3	71	84	11.7	26.5	Venezuela

[3] Illiteracy Rate: Proportion of the population 15 years of age and older who cannot, with understanding read and write a short simple statement on everyday life.
[4] Enrollment 1st and 2nd Levels: Gross enrollment of all ages at primary and secondary levels as a percentage of school-age children as defined by the country. School-age children at the primary and secondary levels generally range from 6 to 17 years of age. Gross enrollment can be more than 100 percent if some pupils are younger or older than the above age range.
[5] Enrollment 3rd Level: Calculated as above with an age group of 20 to 24.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC. Annual Report for 1990. February 1991. Table 8. P. 133.

DISBURSED TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT OUTSTANDING, 1980-1989[1]

Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Argentina	27,157.0	35,656.7	43,634.2	45,919.5	48,856.6	50,944.5	52,450.0	58,424.5	58,705.6	64,745.2
Bahamas	150.8	226.7	303.3	263.7	226.6	216.0	252.2	236.2	195.2	194.0
Barbados	165.8	234.6	336.7	580.9	396.6	463.3	619.0	627.1	746.0	785.0
Bolivia	2,699.8	3,218.7	3,328.6	4,069.4	4,317.1	4,804.7	5,574.5	5,840.3	5,431.0	5,358.6
Brazil	70,837.9	80,643.5	92,812.1	98,094.9	105,014.7	105,525.7	113,042.7	123,559.8	115,645.6	111,290.5
Chile	12,081.3	15,663.7	17,314.6	17,928.3	19,737.0	20,383.9	21,144.2	21,501.7	19,577.9	18,240.6
Colombia	6,940.4	8,716.3	10,306.4	11,412.4	12,038.8	14,240.4	15,362.4	17,006.1	16,993.3	16,886.6
Costa Rica	2,735.3	3,286.1	3,627.3	4,163.7	3,972.7	4,370.1	4,528.8	4,690.9	4,531.8	4,468.4
Dominican Republic	2,002.3	2,294.0	2,518.8	2,926.9	3,112.5	3,503.3	3,645.3	3,863.8	3,947.0	4,065.5
Ecuador	5,996.8	7,822.6	7,704.7	7,594.8	8,305.2	8,705.4	9,336.5	10,482.0	10,749.4	11,311.4
El Salvador	911.1	1,127.0	1,419.0	1,673.0	1,730.0	1,757.0	1,713.1	1,751.9	1,760.4	1,850.4
Guatemala	1,165.8	1,264.2	1,537.3	1,799.3	2,352.5	2,622.7	2,752.6	2,770.3	2,576.5	2,601.2
Guyana	767.3	847.3	951.3	1,200.9	1,264.7	1,482.1	1,615.3	1,712.6	1,678.1	1,713.0
Haiti	302.5	423.0	535.9	569.4	664.1	717.2	710.0	843.8	817.9	802.2
Honduras	1,475.1	1,707.0	1,842.0	2,125.6	2,284.3	2,731.4	2,973.6	3,302.0	3,303.8	3,349.6
Jamaica	1,903.4	2,299.3	2,842.4	3,313.6	3,470.5	3,879.2	4,024.9	4,537.0	4,305.0	4,322.2
Mexico	57,377.7	78,215.2	86,019.0	92,964.3	94,821.9	96,865.4	100,872.1	109,447.3	100,752.2	95,641.5
Nicaragua	2,170.8	2,572.3	3,330.5	4,174.4	5,105.7	5,690.7	6,181.5	7,321.7	8,052.5	9,205.4
Panama	2,973.9	3,366.2	3,923.2	4,388.9	4,368.9	4,759.1	4,932.5	5,301.7	5,683.2	5,800.2
Paraguay	958.0	1,150.0	1,295.9	1,413.6	1,469.7	1,815.9	2,086.1	2,521.2	2,496.9	2,489.7
Peru	10,037.9	10,319.1	12,305.1	12,061.3	13,098.9	14,278.7	16,153.6	18,644.4	18,998.4	19,875.6
Suriname	27.4	25.7	25.2	25.8	38.2	52.4	70.4	84.6	95.1	100.1
Trinidad and Tobago	828.5	1,049.8	1,202.8	1,438.0	1,222.0	1,448.2	1,857.7	1,804.9	2,039.9	2,012.0
Uruguay	1,659.7	2,174.4	2,646.8	3,291.9	3,271.4	3,919.4	3,906.2	4,270.8	3,825.5	3,750.4
Venezuela	29,309.7	32,092.7	32,152.6	38,297.3	36,881.2	35,332.2	34,637.4	35,275.2	34,472.5	33,144.4
Latin America	**242,636.2**	**296,396.1**	**333,915.7**	**361,691.8**	**378,021.8**	**390,508.9**	**410,442.6**	**445,821.8**	**427,380.7**	**424,003.7**

Sources: World Bank, *World Debt Tables*, 1989-90 and 1990-91; and IDB estimates.

[1] Total external debt is the sum of long-term and short-term external debt and use of IMF credit. Long-term external debt is made up of public and publicly guaranteed debt and private non-guaranteed debt. Short-term external debt is debt with an original maturity of one year or less and could be either public or private. The use of IMF credit denotes repurchase obligations to the IMF with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche and the IMF Trust Fund.

IDB = Inter-American Development Bank
IMF = International Monetary Fund

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC. Annual Report for 1990. February 1991. Table 6. P. 129.

THE HIGH COST OF DEBT

1980 and 1989 Compared

	Total External Debt as Percentage of Gross National Product (GNP)		Total Debt Service as Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services	
	1980	1989	1980	1989
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Costa Rica	59.5	91.2	29.0	19.2
Cuba	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	31.5	63.3	25.3	13.0
El Salvador	25.9	32.1	7.5	16.6
Guatemala	14.9	32.6	7.9	19.0
Haiti	20.9	34.2	6.2	13.1
Honduras	61.5	72.5	21.4	13.1
Mexico	30.3	51.2	49.5	39.6
Nicaragua	104.9	--	21.5	8.6
Panama	92.3	142.5	11.5	0.1
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina	48.4	119.7	37.3	36.1
Bolivia	95.0	159.0	20.8	20.5
Brazil	31.2	24.1	63.1	31.3
Chile	45.2	78.3	43.1	27.5
Colombia	20.9	45.8	16.0	45.9
Ecuador	53.8	117.0	33.9	36.2
Paraguay	20.7	61.1	18.6	11.9
Peru	51.0	73.5	46.5	6.8
Uruguay	16.5	46.5	18.8	29.4
Venezuela	42.1	79.9	27.2	25.0

-- Not Available

Data from The World Bank. 1991 World Development Report. Table 24.

LATIN AMERICA BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUMMARY, 1985-1989[1]

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	1985				1986				1987	
	Balance on			Reserves and Related Items[2]	Balance on			Reserves and Related Items[2]	Balance on	
	Merchandise Trade	Current Account	Capital Account		Merchandise Trade	Current Account	Capital Account		Merchandise Trade	Current Account
Argentina	4,878	−952	2,513	−1,029	2,446	−2,859	1,666	891	968	−4,239
Bahamas	−800	−148	−13	−19	−719	−26	22	−47	−881	−166
Barbados	−258	40	−5	−22	−278	−15	18	−20	−327	−53
Bolivia	160	−281	57	34	−51	−384	362	−114	−127	−422
Brazil	12,466	−273	292	511	8,304	−5,304	2,006	3,232	11,158	−1,450
Chile	850	−1,328	1,229	102	1,100	−1,137	797	252	1,230	−808
Colombia	−23	−1,809	2,236	−154	1,922	383	1,160	−1,292	1,868	336
Costa Rica	−61	−126	43	−59	39	−80	77	−94	−138	−256
Dominican Republic	−547	−107	−5	−42	−629	−185	91	−21	−880	−365
Ecuador	1,294	114	−204	−22	555	−541	575	171	−33	−1,090
El Salvador	−216	−28	32	−27	−124	116	68	−43	−349	135
Guatemala	−17	−246	313	−111	168	−17	65	−112	−355	−442
Guyana	4	−96	105	−4	−2	−112	78	62	5	−109
Haiti	−121	−94	55	−5	−112	−44	51	−24	−101	−31
Honduras	−89	−204	224	34	17	−147	173	−59	−49	−224
Jamaica	−435	−301	313	−29	−247	−38	61	−102	−356	−136
Mexico	8,451	1,130	−2,096	2,731	4,599	−1,673	1,127	88	8,433	3,968
Nicaragua	−489	−725	929	−16	−419	−687	660	211	−439	−678
Panama	−925	286	−150	118	−768	354	78	−59	−798	205
Paraguay	−191	−225	67	109	−162	−358	209	128	−97	−133
Peru	1,172	137	347	−186	−65	−1,077	736	295	−521	−1,481
Suriname	26	−11	14	8	33	−22	1	40	64	74
Trinidad and Tobago	756	−90	20	301	153	−441	−196	721	339	−247
Uruguay	178	−120	−74	−66	273	44	18	−287	102	−157
Venezuela	6,782	3,327	−1,056	−1,110	669	−2,245	−1,149	3,930	1,567	−1,390
Latin America	**32,845**	**−2,130**	**5,186**	**1,047**	**16,702**	**−16,495**	**8,752**	**7,747**	**20,283**	**−9,157**

Sources: International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments* (tape), November 1990, and IDB estimates.

[1] Merchandise trade is equal to exports of goods minus imports of goods valued at f.o.b. prices. Current account is equal to trade plus services plus unrequited transfers. Capital account is the net result of capital inflows and outflows of the monetary and nonmonetary sectors. Reserves and related items include the changes in monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserve position in the IMF, foreign exchange and use of IMF credit. This table excludes errors and omissions.

[2] According to conventional usage, a minus sign (−) means an increase.

continued

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC. Annual Report for 1990. February 1991. Left Hand Table 7. P. 130.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUMMARY continued

1987		1988				1989				
	Reserves and	Balance on			Reserves and	Balance on			Reserves and	
Capital Account	Related Items[2]	Merchandise Trade	Current Account	Capital Account	Related Items[2]	Merchandise Trade	Current Account	Capital Account	Related Items[2]	Country
2,539	1,917	4,234	−1,615	3,613	−1,858	5,709	−1,292	257	1,348	Argentina
−18	59	−785	−128	64	−0	−892	−179	76	−46	Bahamas
101	−6	−373	2	41	−38	−452	−2	−0	42	Barbados
199	48	−48	−255	165	43	−6	−263	191	104	Bolivia
4,417	−2,165	19,168	4,159	−1,601	−1,711	16,142	1,586	−190	−598	Brazil
1,021	−135	2,219	−167	1,102	−826	1,578	−905	1,526	−570	Chile
−1	−402	827	−200	945	−193	1,481	42	396	−394	Colombia
162	−37	−97	−178	196	−242	−254	−381	305	−145	Costa Rica
201	133	−718	−21	132	−122	−1,039	−127	230	−2	Dominican Republic
2,053	98	588	404	834	−12	661	−532	734	−192	Ecuador
−60	−81	−355	25	61	19	−498	−129	116	−53	El Salvador
462	53	−339	−414	275	141	−357	−338	397	114	Guatemala
59	75	21	−94	60	21	−4	−131	597	−464	Guyana
57	−5	−103	−40	88	−25	−100	−62	59	−12	Haiti
262	−64	−23	−229	221	−14	2	−274	249	28	Honduras
215	−161	−395	77	158	−134	−551	−213	218	−39	Jamaica
−1,003	−5,570	1,668	−2,443	−1,355	6,638	−645	−5,447	1,377	−180	Mexico
763	−6	−482	−715	707	−43	−341	−316	307	60	Nicaragua
279	37	−432	752	460	5	−612	406	−58	−50	Panama
161	−37	68	−125	−54	168	−74	−294	−36	−112	Paraguay
867	668	−99	−1,096	1,215	−10	1,402	508	488	−594	Peru
−50	9	118	62	−65	5	217	162	−160	0	Suriname
78	255	389	−117	41	142	489	−66	77	−71	Trinidad and Tobago
333	−82	292	8	241	−18	462	153	23	−116	Uruguay
538	982	−1,998	−5,809	−1,039	4,079	5,858	2,496	−3,749	−49	Venezuela
13,635	**−4,417**	**23,345**	**−8,157**	**6,505**	**6,015**	**28,176**	**−5,598**	**3,430**	**−1,991**	**Latin America**

Source: Inter-American Development Bank, Washington DC. Annual Report for 1990. February 1991. Right Hand Table 7. P. 131.

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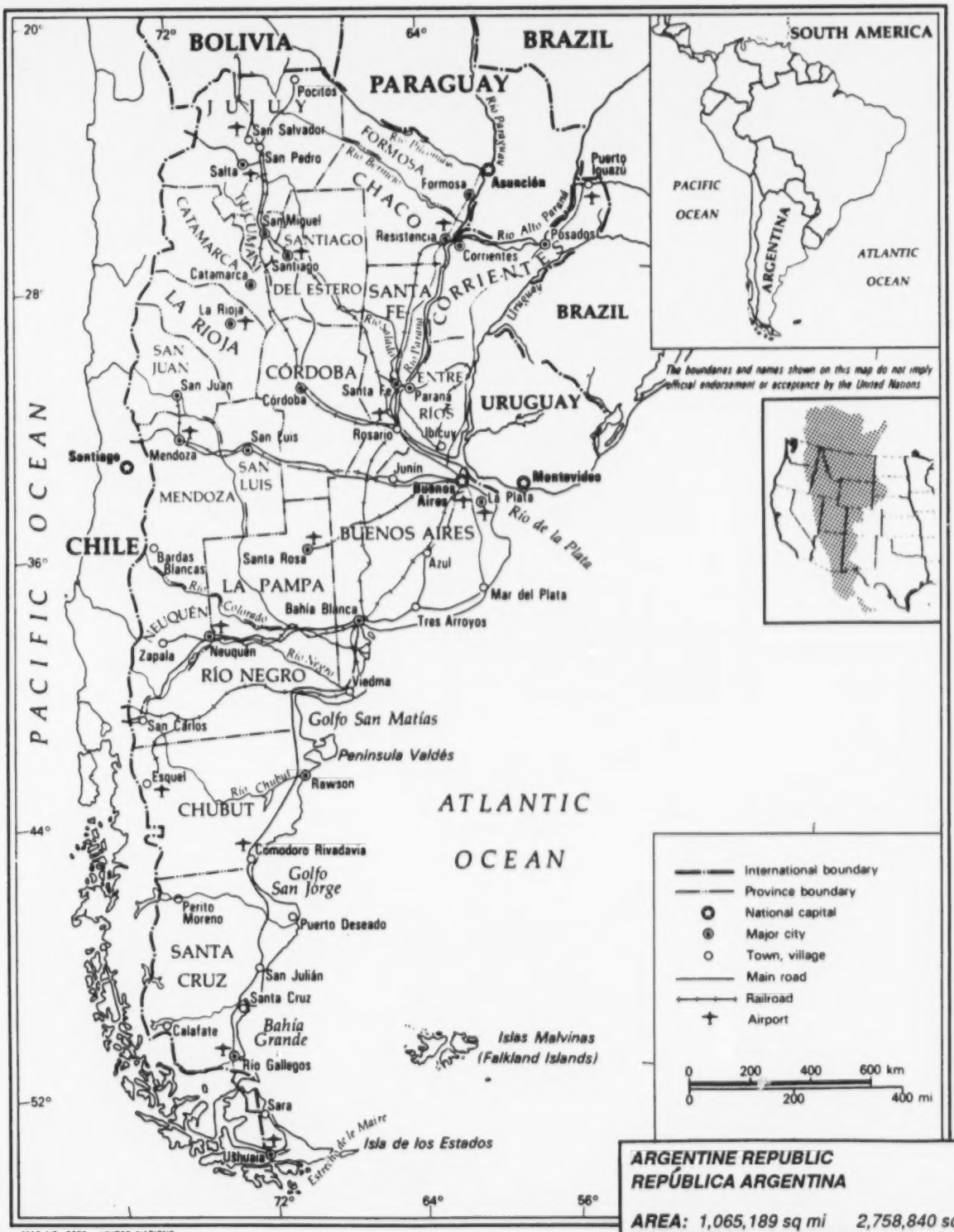
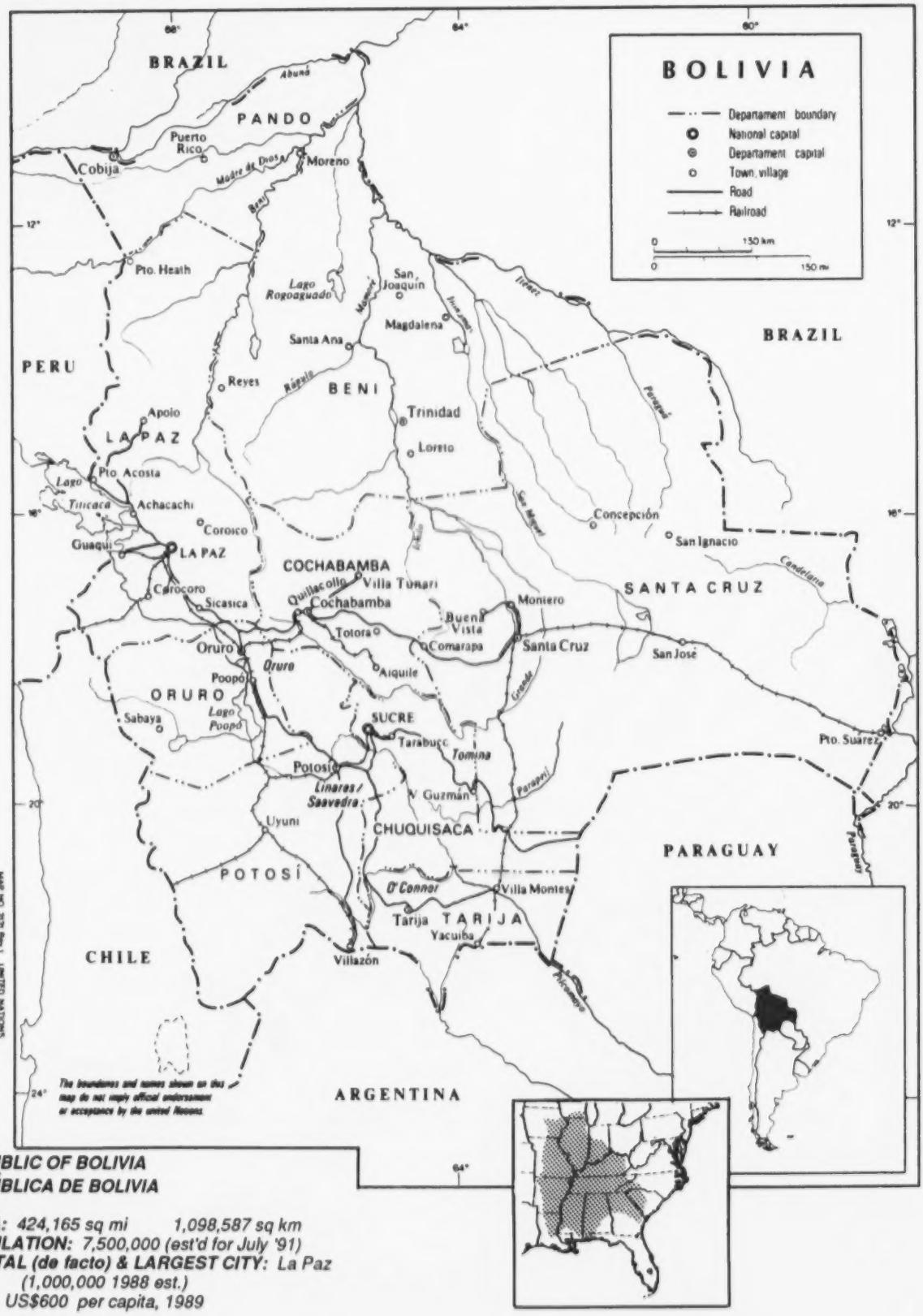


MAP NO 3383 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1986

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

AREA: 1,065,189 sq mi 2,758,840 sq km
POPULATION: 32,700,000 (est'd for July '91)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Buenos Aires (10,500,000 met. 1990 est.)
GNP: US$2,160 per capita, 1989



REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA
REPÚBLICA DE BOLIVIA

AREA: *424,165 sq mi 1,098,587 sq km*
POPULATION: *7,500,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL (de facto) & LARGEST CITY: *La Paz (1,000,000 1988 est.)*
GNP: *US$600 per capita, 1989*

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MAP NO 3092 REV 3 UNITED NATIONS
SEPTEMBER 1986

FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL
BRASIL

AREA: *3,286,470 sq mi 8,511,957 sq km*
POPULATION: *153,300,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL: *Brasilia*
(1,803,478 mid-1989 est.)
LARGEST CITY: *São Paulo*
(16,800,000 met. 1989 est.)
GNP: *US$2,550 per capita, 1989*

Since this map was prepared by the United Nations in 1986, three former territories have become states: Amapa, Rondônia, Roraima. There are now 26 states plus the Federal District (distrito Federal).

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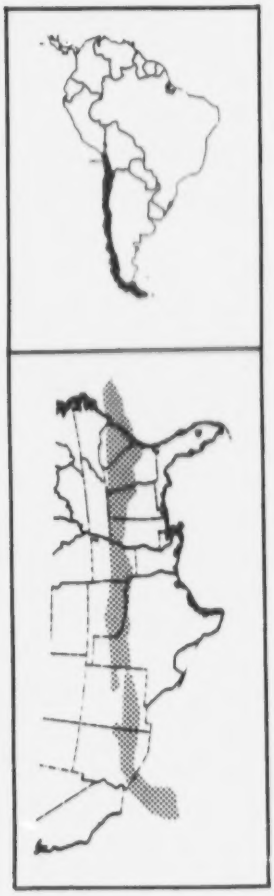


REPUBLIC OF CHILE
REPÚBLICA DE CHILE

AREA: *292,257 sq mi 756,946 sq km*
POPULATION: *13,400,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Santiago (5,100,000 met. 1989 est.)*
GNP: *US$1,770 per capita, 1989*

CHILE

Pacific Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Isla Sala y Gómez

Easter Island (Isla de Pascua)

ISLAS JUAN FERNANDEZ (Chile)

Isla San Ambrosio (Chile)

Isla San Félix (Chile)

BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

(Administered by U.K.; claimed by Argentina)

Strait of Magellan

Isla de los Estados

Beagle Channel (Claimed by Argentina and Chile)

Cape Horn

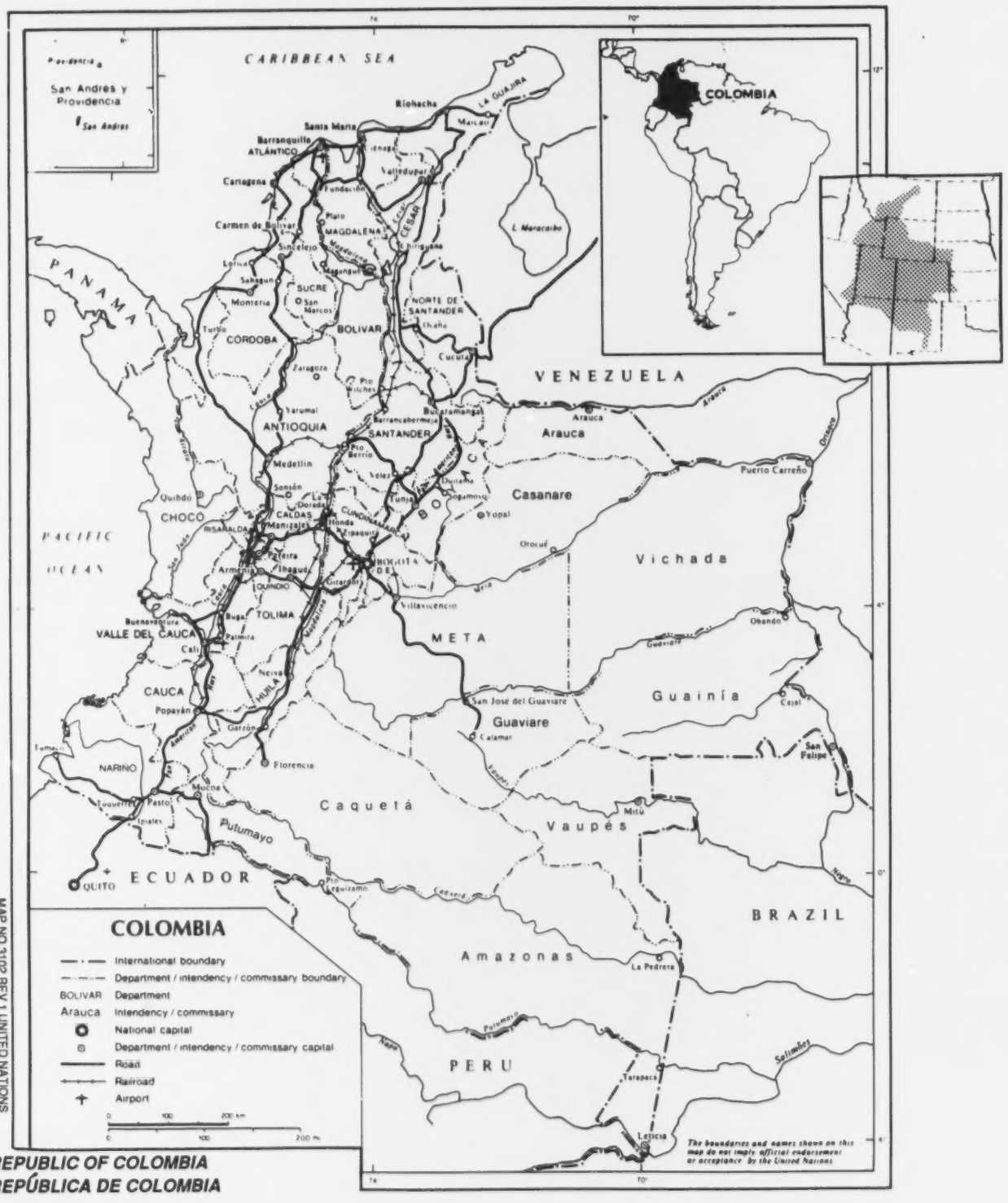
Arica
Iquique
Tocopilla
Antofagasta
Taltal
Chañaral
Caldera
Copiapó
Huasco
La Serena
Valparaíso
San Antonio
Rancagua
Talca
Cauquenes
Chillán
Concepción
Lebu
Temuco
Valdivia
Osorno
Puerto Montt
Ancud
Castro
Isla de Chiloé
Península de Taitao
Rawson
San Julián
Santa Cruz
Puerto Natales
Porvenir

Chile

- International boundary
- National capital
- Railroad
- Road
- International airport

0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
0 100 200 300 400 Miles

518643 6-77



MAP NO 3102 REV 1 UNITED NATIONS JANUARY 1993

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA
REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA

AREA: *439,735 sq mi 1,138,914 sq km*
POPULATION: *33,600,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Bogotá*
(4,819,000 1990 est.)
GNP: *US$1,190 per capita, 1989*

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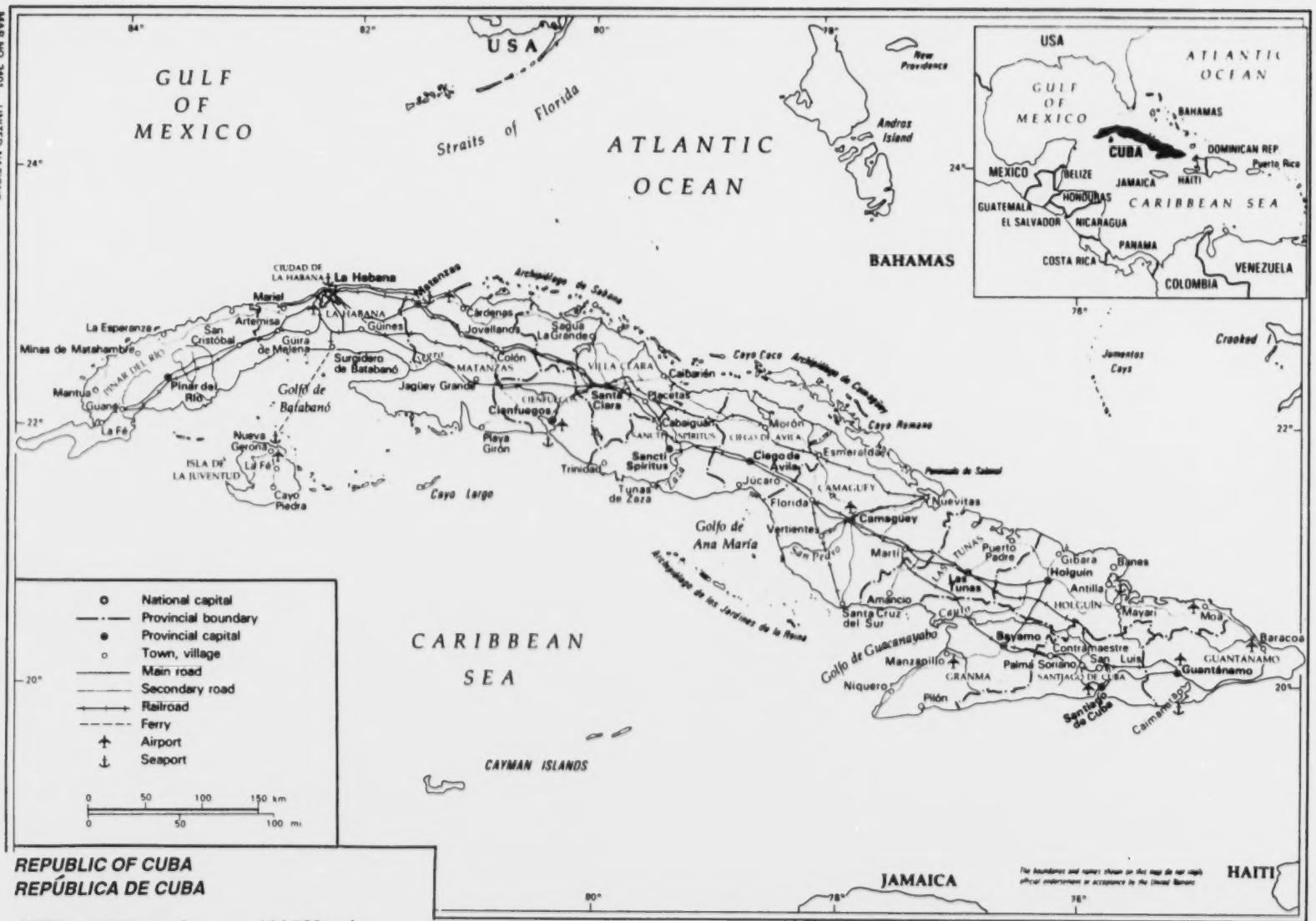
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA
REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA

AREA: 19,575 sq mi 50,699 sq km
POPULATION: 3,100,000 (est'd for July '91)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: San José
(890,000 met. 1988 est.)
GNP: US$1,790 per capita, 1989

MAP NO. 3401 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1986


GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
USA
Straits of Florida
New Providence
Andros Island
BAHAMAS
CAYMAN ISLANDS
JAMAICA
HAITI
La Habana
Matanzas
Cárdenas
Jovellanos
Colón
Cienfuegos
Santa Clara
Placetas
Caibarién
Cabaiguán
Sancti Spíritus
Ciego de Avila
Morón
Camagüey
Nuevitas
Florida
Vertientes
Gibara
Holguín
Las Tunas
Bayamo
Manzanillo
Niquero
Santa Cruz del Sur
Santiago de Cuba
Guantánamo
Baracoa
Moa
Mayarí
Antilla
Banes
Puerto Padre
Artemisa
Mariel
San Cristóbal
Pinar del Río
Mantua
Guane
La Fé
Nueva Gerona
Isla de la Juventud
Cayo Piedra
Cayo Largo
Golfo de Batabanó
Golfo de Ana María
Golfo de Guacanayabo
Archipiélago de los Jardines de la Reina
Archipiélago de Sabana
Archipiélago de Camagüey
Cayo Coco
Cayo Romano
Península de Zapata
Península de Guanahacabibes
Península de Hicacos
Península de Ancón
Península de Banes
Península de Nipe
Península de Mayarí
Península de Moa
Península de Baracoa
Península de Guantánamo
Península de Cabo Cruz
Península de Cabo Cruz
Península de Cabo Cruz

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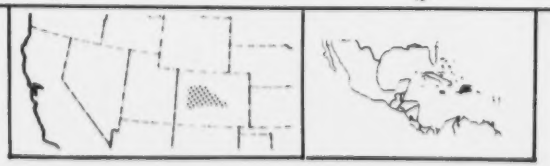
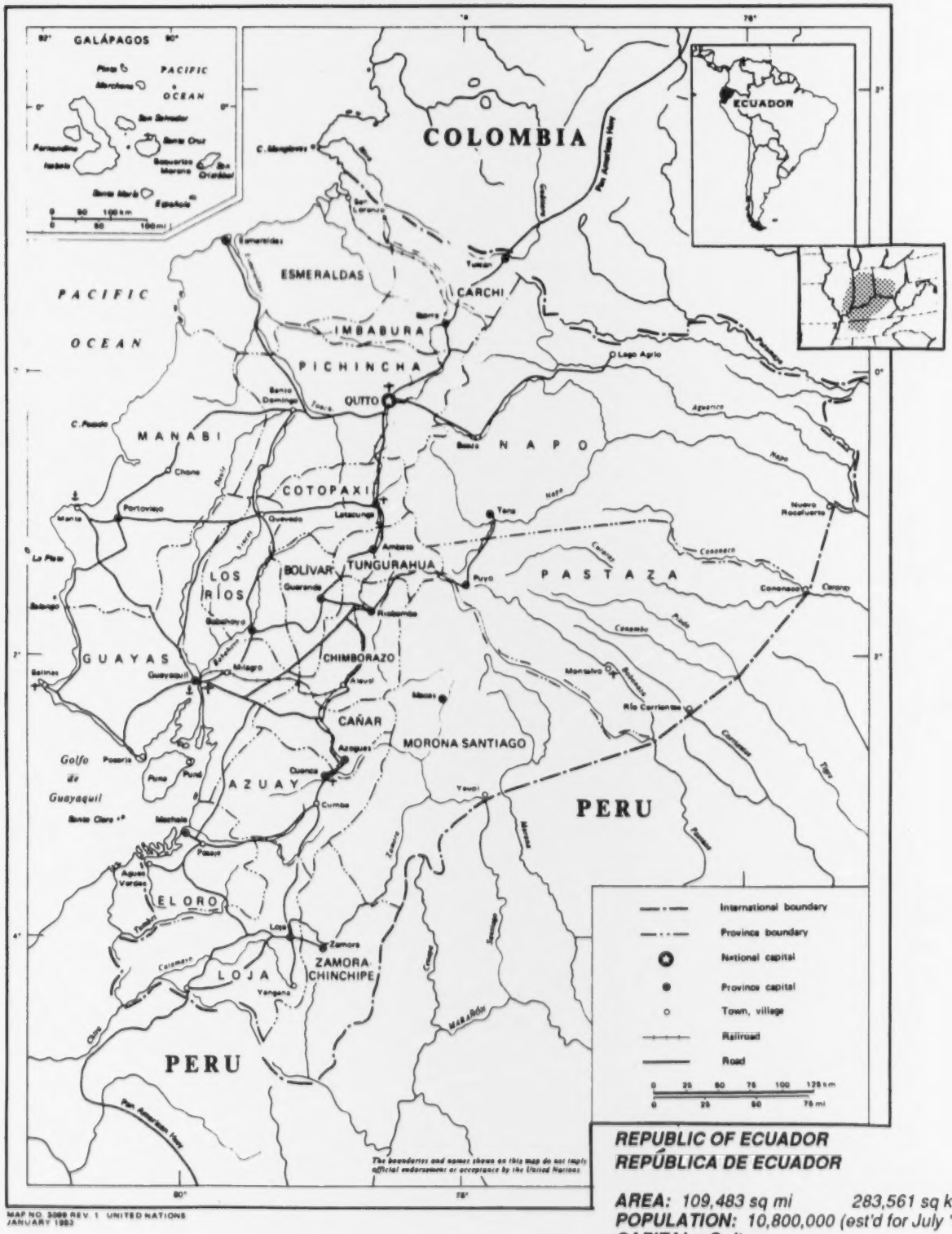
MAP NO 3103 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1980



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

AREA: *18,816 sq mi* *48,733 sq km*
POPULATION: *7,300,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Santo Domingo (1,700,000 1987 est.)*
GNP: *US$790 per capita, 1989*

ECUADOR



REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR
REPÚBLICA DE ECUADOR

AREA: *109,483 sq mi 283,561 sq km*
POPULATION: *10,800,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL: ***Quito***
(1,200,000 1989 est.)
LARGEST CITY: *Guayaquil*
(1,600,000 1989 est.)
GNP: *US$1,040 per capita, 1989*

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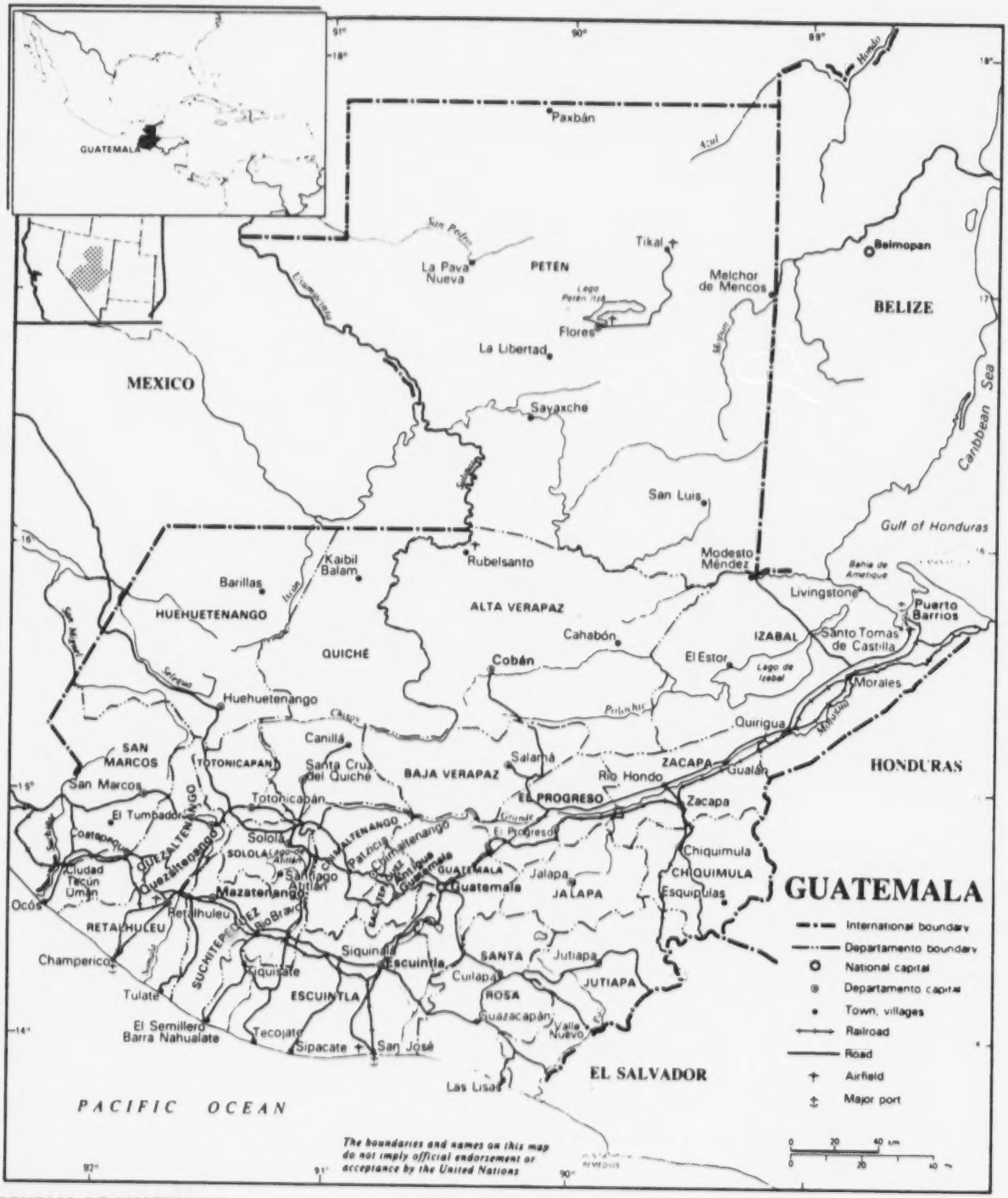
MAP NO 3052 1 UNITED NATIONS
APRIL 1991

REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR
REPÚBLICA DE EL SALVADOR

AREA: *8,124 sq mi 21,041 sq km*
POPULATION: *5,400,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *San Salvador 1,400,000 1987 est.)*
GNP: *US$1,040 per capita, 1989*

GUATEMALA



REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA
REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA

AREA: *42,042 sq mi 108,889 sq km*
POPULATION: *9,500,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Guatemala City (1,057,000 1989 est.)*
GNP: *US$920 per capita, 1989*

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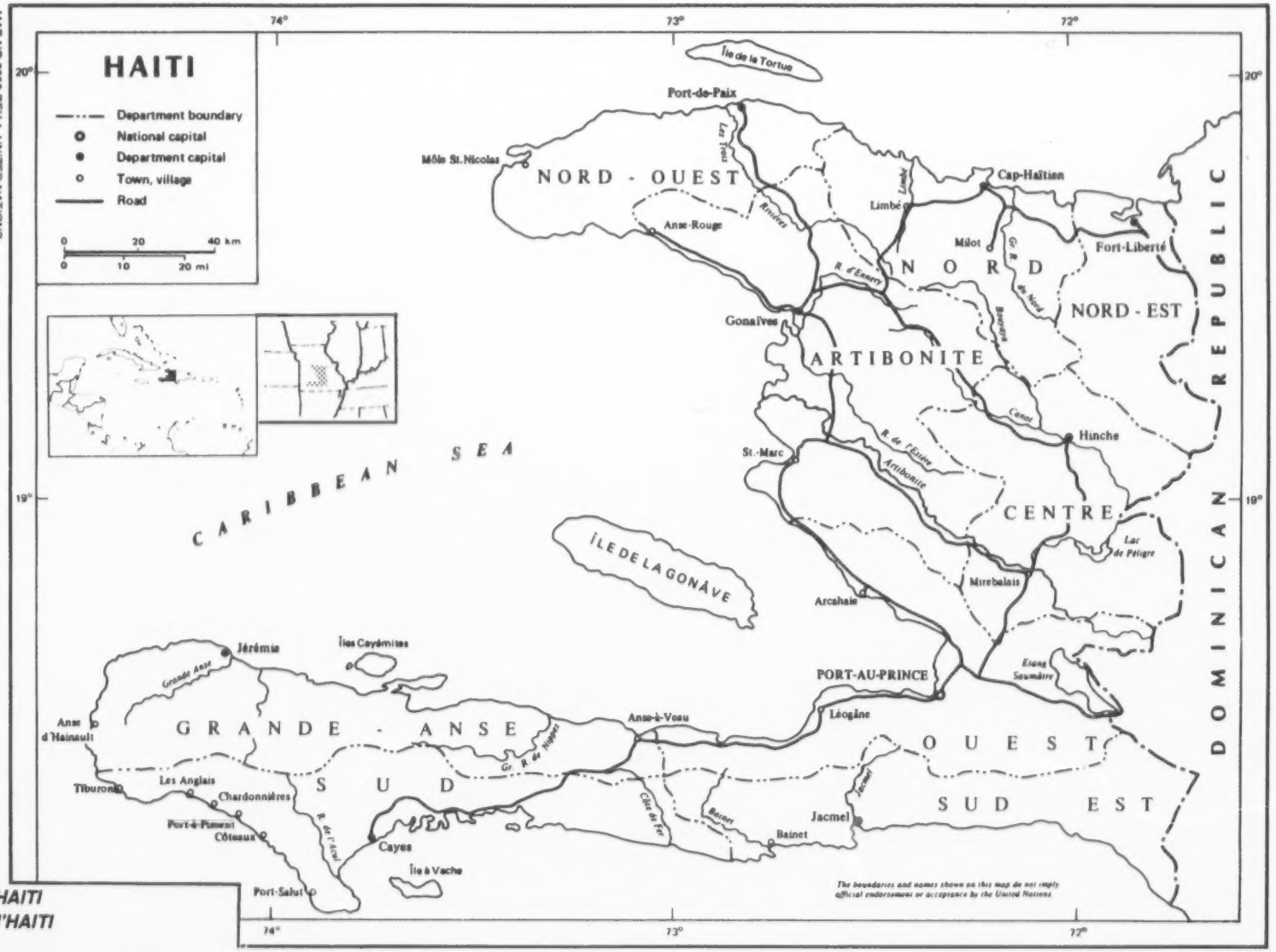
MAP NO 2950 REV 1 UNITED NATIONS
MAY 1991



REPUBLIC OF HAITI
REPÚBLIQUE d'HAITI

AREA: 10,579 sq mi 27,400 sq km
POPULATION: 6,300,000 (est'd for July '91)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Port-au-Prince (514,000 1989 est.)
GNP: US$400 per capita, 1989

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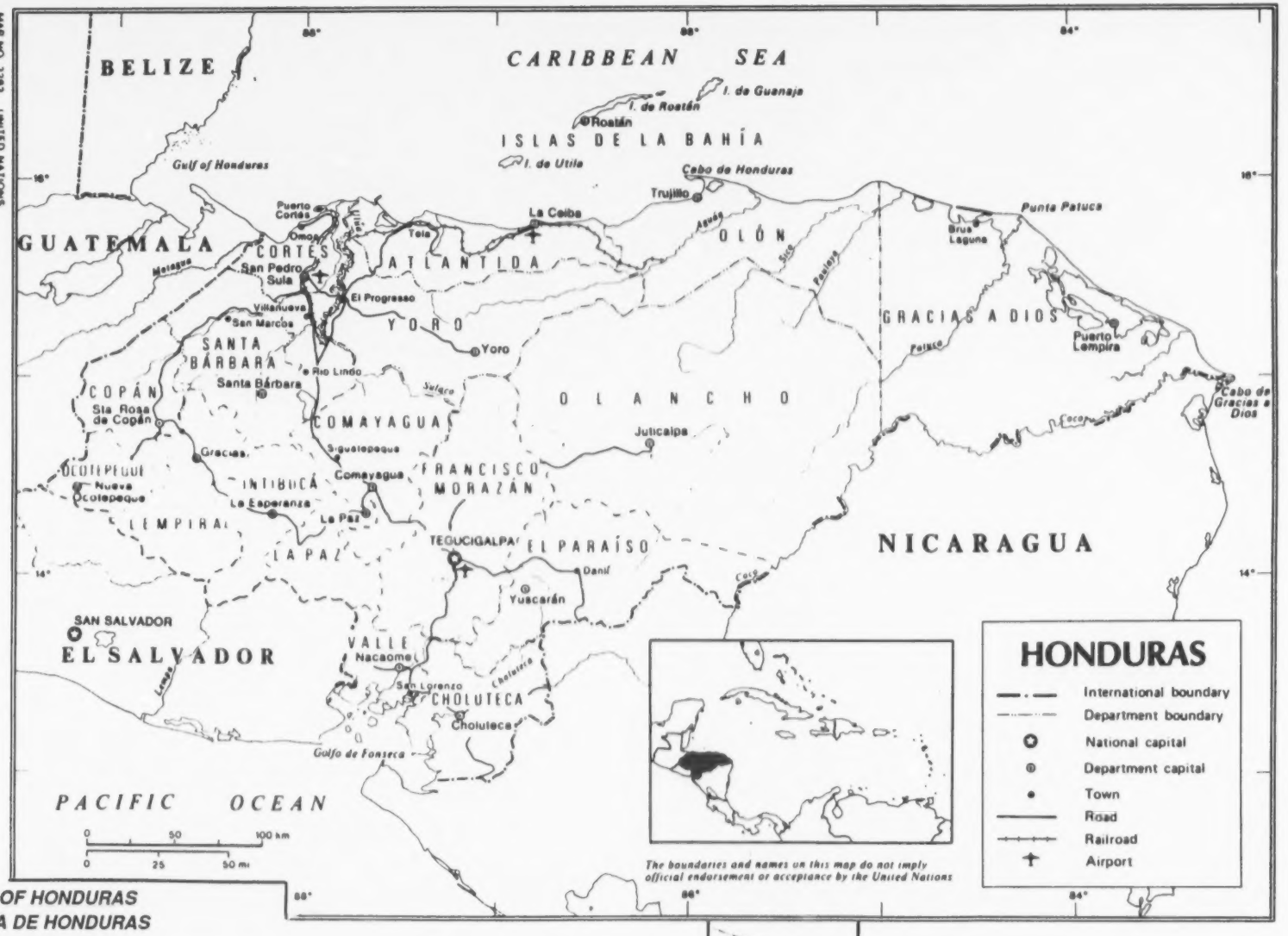
MAP NO 3283 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1984



REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS
REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS

AREA: *43,277 sq mi 112,087 sq km*
POPULATION: *5,300,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Tegucigalpa (550,000 1989 est.)*
GNP: *US$900 per capita, 1989*

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MAP NO 3312 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1985

UNITED MEXICAN STATES
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

AREA: *761,604 sq mi 1,972,554 sq km*
POPULATION: *85,700,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Mexico City (20,000,000 met. 1988 est.)*
GNP: *US$1,990 per capita, 1989*

NICARAGUA

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA
REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA

AREA: *50,193 sq mi* *130,000 sq km*
POPULATION: *3,900,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Managua (1,000,000 1986 est.)*
GNP: *US$830 per capita, 1989*

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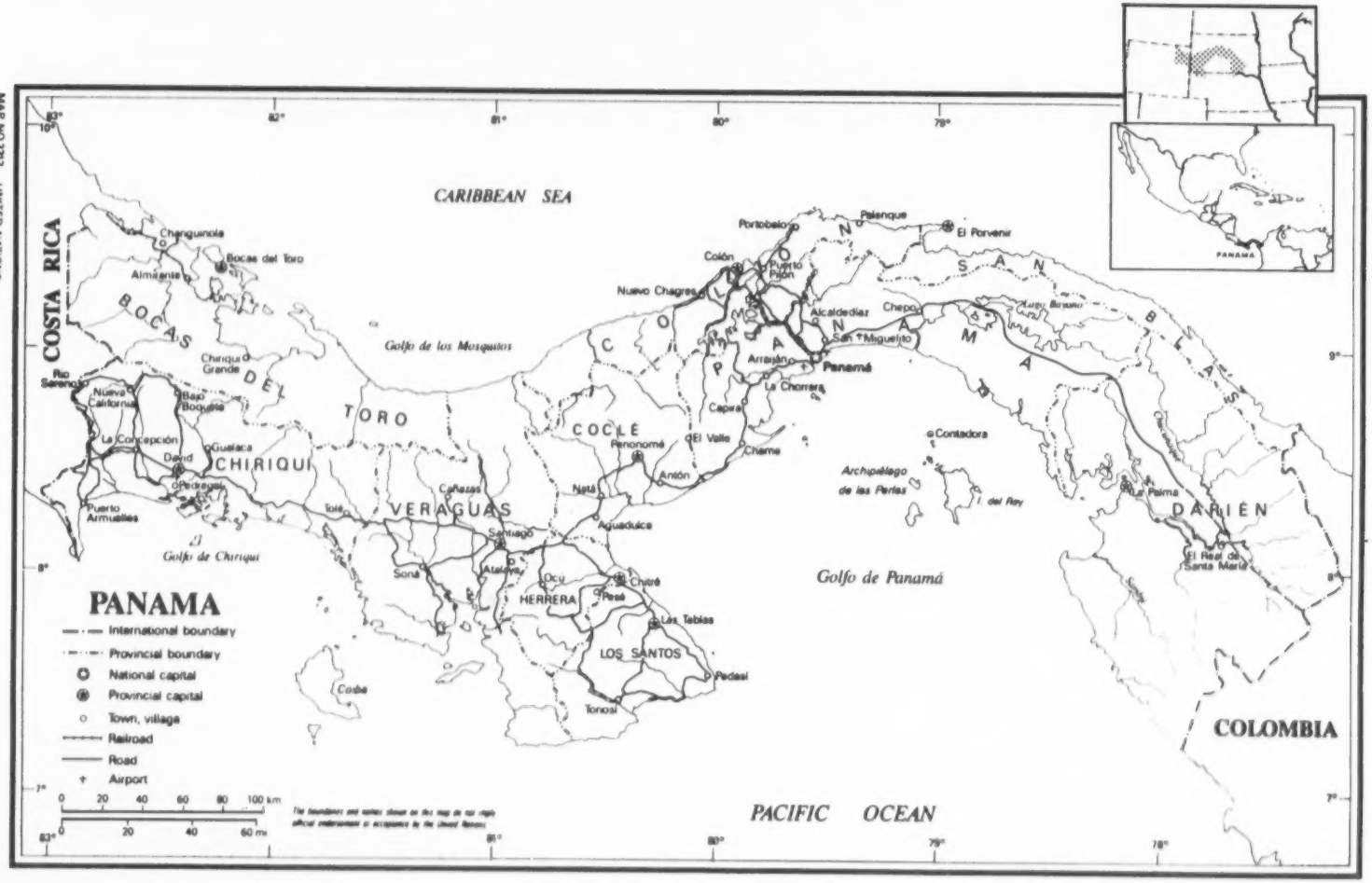

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ

AREA: *29,208 sq mi 75,649 sq km*
POPULATION: *2,500,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Panama City (411,000 1990 est.)*
GNP: *US$1,780 per capita, 1989*

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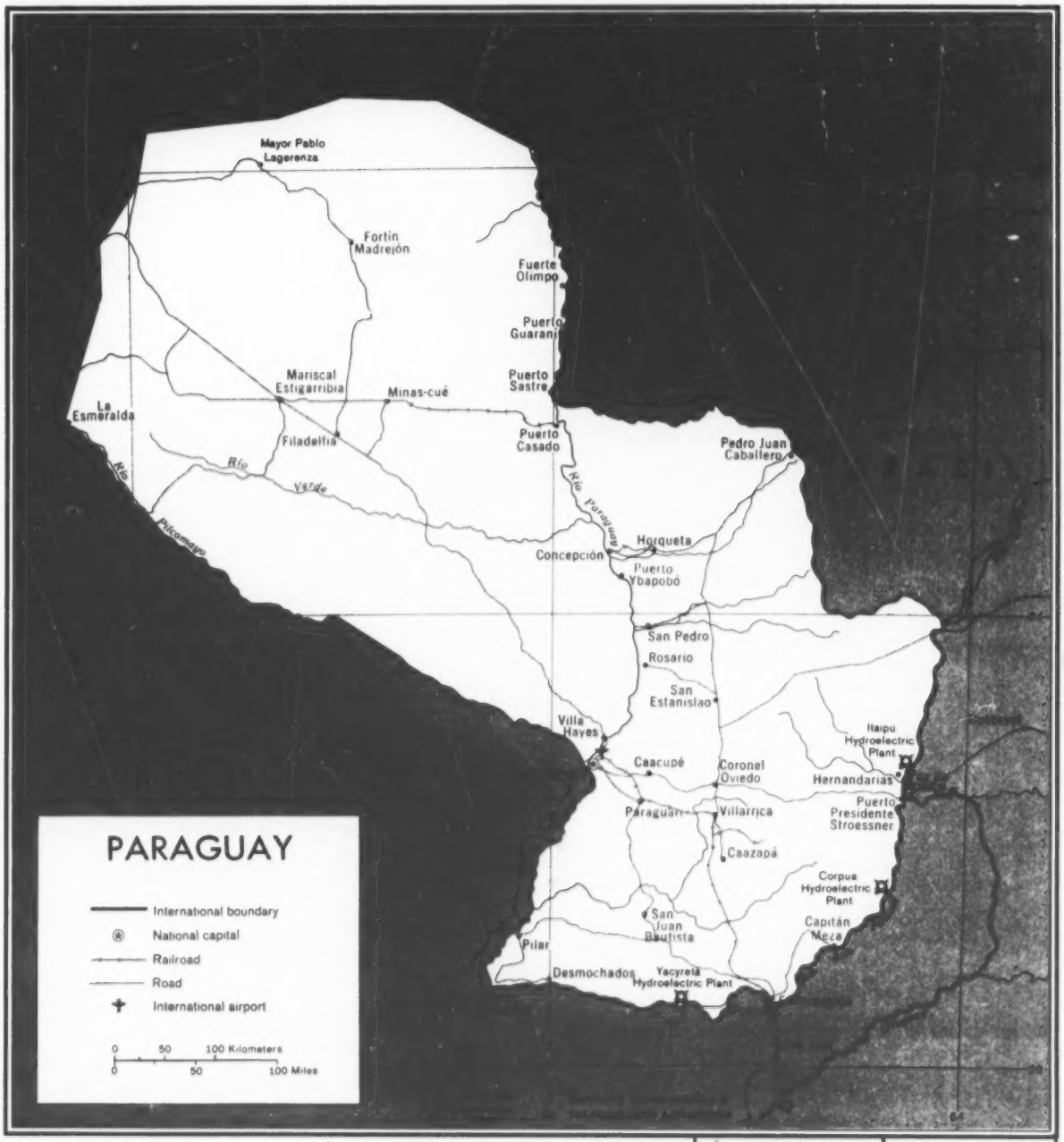

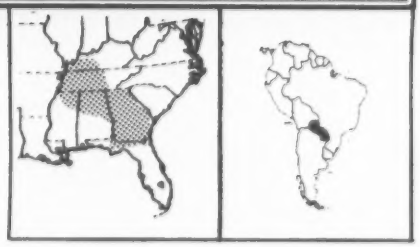

REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY
REPÚBLICA DE PARAGUAY

AREA: *157,047 sq mi 406,752 sq km*
POPULATION: *4,400,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Asunción (607,000 1990 est.)*
GNP: *US$1,030 per capita, 1989*

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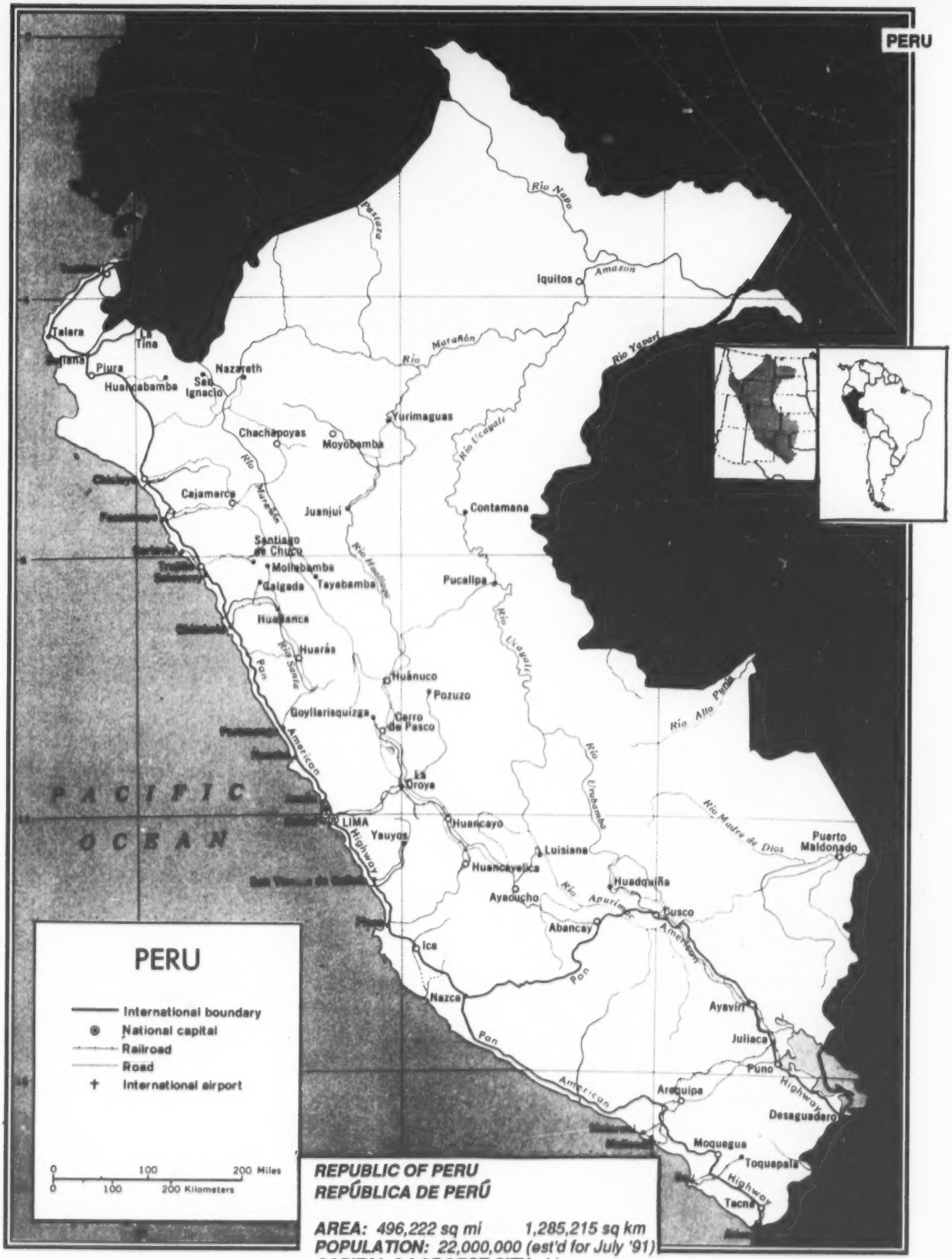

REPUBLIC OF PERU
REPÚBLICA DE PERÚ

AREA: *496,222 sq mi 1,285,215 sq km*
POPULATION: *22,000,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Lima (5,659,000 1989 est.)*
GNP: *US$1,090 per capita, 1989*

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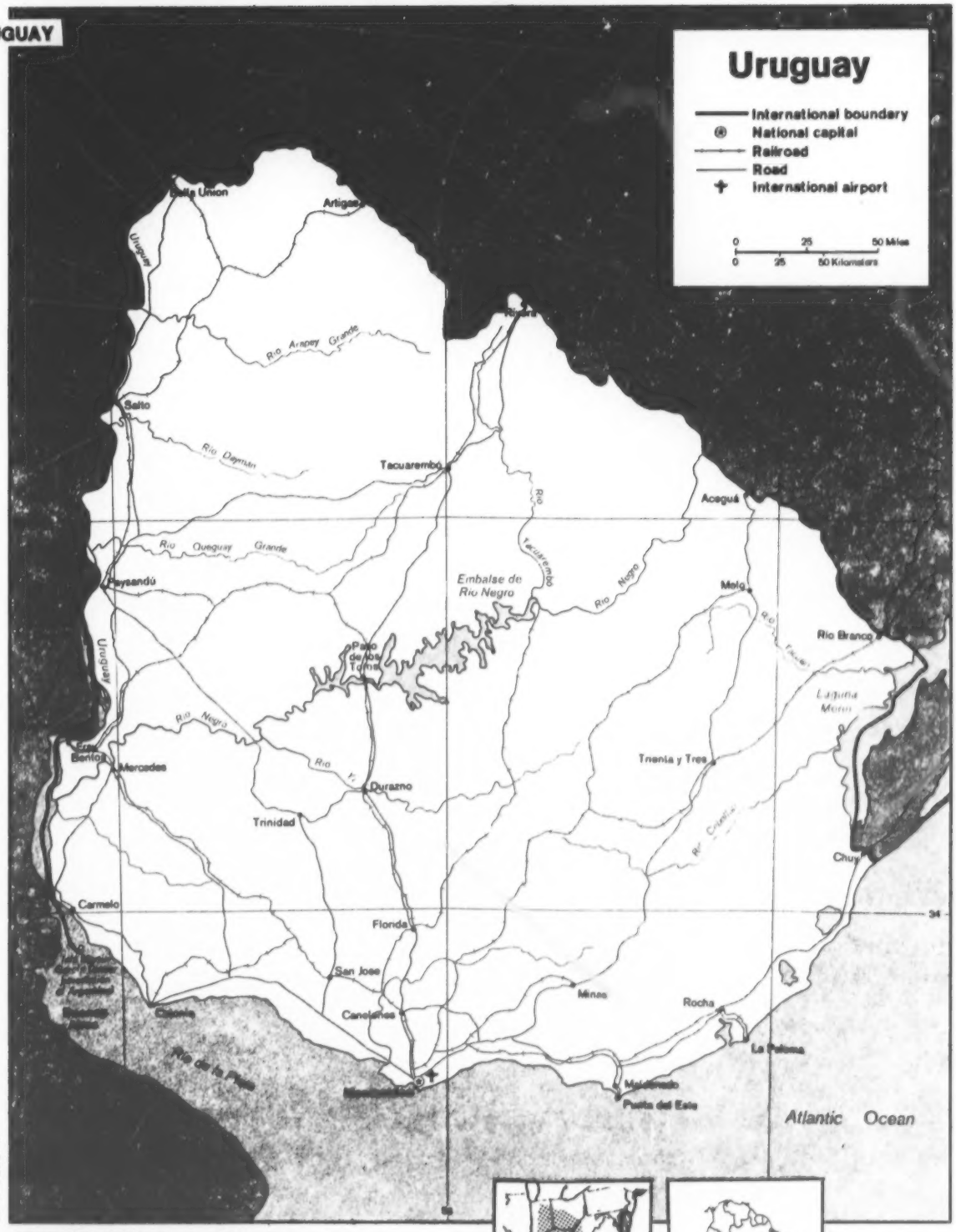

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ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY
REPUBLIC ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY

AREA: *68,037 sq mi 176,216 sq km*
POPULATION: *3,100,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Montevideo (1,310,000 1990 est.)*
GNP: *US$2,620 per capita, 1989*

MAP NO 1936
MARCH 1970
UNITED NATIONS

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REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA
REPÚBLICA DE VENEZUELA

AREA: *352,143 sq mi 912,050 sq km*
POPULATION: *20,100,000 (est'd for July '91)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Caracas (1,290,000 1990 est.)*
GNP: *US$2,450 per capita, 1989*

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